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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday November 18, 1970/*Kartika* 27, 1892 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चौथी योजना पर पुनर्विचार करने की मांग

*181. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर पुनः विचार करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा पेश किये गये प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के लिए 181 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य के अपने संसाधनों की अनुमानित कमी को पूरा करने के लिए 52.47 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष व्यवस्था की मांग की है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत सूत्र के अनुसार राज्य योजनाओं के लिए समस्त केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्यों में पहले ही वितरित की जा चुकी है। इस समय ऐसी कोई अनावंटित राशि नहीं है जिससे अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध की जा सके।

राज्यों के अपने संसाधनों में जो अनुमानित कमी है उसे अतिरिक्त सहायता की व्यवस्था कर पूरा करने की इस समय कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। विशेष व्यवस्था केवल उन्हीं राज्यों को उपलब्ध की गई है जिनके गैर-योजना संसाधनों में भारी अन्तर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार का कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है, अतः वह विशेष व्यवस्था का अधिकारी नहीं है।

विवरण

क. अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता

(करोड़ रुपये)

कार्यक्रम	परिव्यय
1. सड़कें और पुल	52.00
2. राज्य सिंचाई कार्य (प्रमुख, मध्यम और लघु)	87.50
3. बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नालियां	11.00
4. भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना	12.00
5. शहरी क्षेत्रों का विकास	18.50
योग	181.00

ये परिव्यय मुख्यतः राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त सिंचाई सुविधाएं, सड़कें,

पुल इत्यादि उपलब्ध करने पर व्यय किया जायेगा । बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों का सम्बन्ध पूर्वी जिलों से है। भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने से भूमिहीन मजदूरों को दोहरा लाभ होगा क्योंकि इससे उसे भूमि तथा रोजगार दोनों उपलब्ध होंगे । शहरी विकास के अन्तर्गत की स्कीमें न केवल अतिरिक्त रोजगार क्षमताएं उपलब्ध करेंगी बल्कि अधिक सिविल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कर निर्धन वर्गों की कठिनाइयां दूर करने में भी सहायता देंगी ।

ख. निम्नांकित उपाय अपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य संसाधनों में अनुमानित कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था :

(करोड़ रुपये)

(1)	राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता की अदायगी	25.00
(2)	शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में गैर-शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों को इसी प्रकार की सहायता	6.00
(3)	नये जिलों और कस्बों में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानित लागत	2.00
(4)	मद्य निषेध लागू करने की अतिरिक्त लागत	0.07
(5)	अलाभकर जोतों पर लगान की माफी (6.25 एकड़ और इससे कम पर)	15.00
(6)	व्यावसायिक कर के उन्मूलन के कारण अनुमानित हानि	2.00
(7)	सरकारी खजानों द्वारा निजी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को वेतन का भुगतान करने की प्रणाली का सूत्रपात	2.10
	जोड़	52.47

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का नम्बर 181 है और मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लिखित उत्तर में बता दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने 181 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है । मुझे विशेष आश्चर्य उन के इस रिमार्क पर हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रगति में, या स्थिति में, कोई इस प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं है कि उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जा सके ।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, गृहकार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : यह नहीं कहा है ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है कि पहली तीनों पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में भारत सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कुल विनियोग का केवल ⅛ प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया गया, जब कि आबादी के अनुपात से उसका भाग कम से कम 17 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए था । क्या यह भी ठीक है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 3500 करोड़ रुपये समस्त राज्यों के लिए रखे हैं, वहां उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केवल 126 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं, यानी केवल 4 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए रखा गया है ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग यह समझें कि पिछले अठारह वर्षों में ही नहीं, बल्कि आगे आने वाले पांच वर्षों में भी, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ यह अन्याय, पक्षपात और भेदभाव होता रहेगा और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को केवल यह कहकर सन्तुष्ट रखा जायगा कि प्रधान मंत्री उनके यहां से हैं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: Sir, it is not a fact that in the fourth five year Plan, Uttar Pradesh was given only Rs. 136 crores. On the other hand, it has got Rs. 526 crores as Central assistance in the fourth five year Plan, and the Central assistance to Uttar Pradesh is steadily increasing during all these Plans.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मंत्री को कहें कि वह सवाल को समझें और जवाब दें।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: पहली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश को 3.8 प्रतिशत और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में केवल 4 प्रतिशत दिया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर-प्रदेश को जो राशि दी जा रही है, वह क्या प्रतिशत पड़ेगी, जिससे मालूम पड़े कि हमारे साथ पक्षपात नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: It is true that the population of Uttar Pradesh is quite big but the Central assistance for the Plan is not distributed only according to population. It is not a fact that Central aaistance to Uttar Pradesh is decreasing. On the other hand, if we see from the first five year Plan, we will find that the percentage of Central assistance is increasing as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप की सहायता की आवश्यकता है, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को जो रकम दी जायेगी, वह कितने प्रतिशत पड़ेगी। वह इसका उत्तर क्यों नहीं देती हैं, ताकि स्पष्ट मालूम पड़े कि सरकार की क्या नीति है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ किये गये अन्याय का परिमार्जन हो रहा है?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: Of all the states, the percentage that Uttar Pradesh got is as follows: first Plan, 11.6; second Plan, 10.9; third Plan, 13.4; from 1966 to 1969, it was 14.9 per cent. In the fourth Plan, it is 14.6 per cent.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर अब भी नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है कि 1968-69 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पावर के लिए दूसरे प्रदेशों में 377 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक पाई भी खर्च नहीं की; यदि हां, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस अन्याय और भेदभाव के परिमार्जन के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार पावर जेनीरेशन, विद्युत के उत्पादन की स्कीमों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई विशेष सहायता देगी। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे यहां विद्युत के उत्पादन के लिए एटामिक एनर्जी स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करके उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अब तक किये गये भेदभाव का परिमार्जन करेगी?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: It is for the State to decide how much they should spend on the power projects. As far as the Centre is concerned,—(*Interruption*)—I am coming to the atomic power plant.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह साइड-ट्रैक कर रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen; have patience.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: The Centre is giving block assistance to the States, and it is for the States to divide it in different heads. As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, and as far as the atomic power plant is concerned, there is a demand from Uttar Pradesh that there should be one atomic power plant in Uttar Pradesh, and it is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed to the Government of India to increase the grant and that they are not getting the plan allocations according to their requirements and also according to their right. It is also a fact that the irrigation projects there are lying unimplemented, more particularly minor irrigation of which very little is under implementation, mostly in the chronically drought-affected areas in eastern Uttar Pradesh and also generally in the whole of Uttar Pradesh. Just a word about the question of power. May I know whether there is any proposal to depute the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Member (Agriculture) to discuss the matter with the state Government of U. P.

and increase the Plan allocation and also to make a special grant which may not be governed by the Plan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We fully share the concern of the hon. Member about the economic backwardness of many districts of U.P. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: There are other backward States also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Just now, we are considering one particular State. If I discuss all the States, then we go beyond the limits of this particular Question.

Hon. Members will appreciate that in this matter our hands are somewhat tied because it is not the Central Government which decides the distribution of Central assistance. It is the National Development Council that decides it. All State Chief Ministers are there. Even before the matter comes up before the National Development Council, these matters are discussed at all levels between the officials of the Union Govt., the Members of the Planning Commission and the representatives of the State Governments. Gradually, more and more of such matters are coming within the discretion of the States and less and less under the discretion of the Union Government.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: Who has the decisive voice?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The National Development Council has the decisive voice. . .

SHRI RANGA: You preside over it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do preside over it. But I cannot overrule the members of the National Development Council. If there is a general consensus amongst the Chief Ministers, I, certainly, cannot say that a particular State should get more or less. They have evolved certain criteria and the Central assistance is given according to those criteria.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singhji asked whether we would ask the Members of the Planning Commission to meet the State Government officials. This is a continuous process. Quite recently, I think, about two months ago, one of the Members, Shri Pitambar Pant, went to U.P. and discussed these matters in detail, including irrigation and other matters. If it is felt necessary, certainly, there is no objection to further discussions being be held.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्र भारत के तीनों प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से आये थे क्या इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा हो रही है? मैं दो ठोस प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। योजना आयोग ने यह तय किया था कि आंध्र, आसाम, जम्मू काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पांच वर्षों में विशेष सहायता दी जायगी क्योंकि इन राज्यों में घाटा होगा। इसके अनुसार सहायता दी गई। इसमें उत्तरप्रदेश नहीं था क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश घाटे का राज्य नहीं था। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग ने जो राज्य तय किए थे उनमें तामिलनाडू को कैसे जोड़ दिया गया? यह योजना आयोग के कागज मेरे पास हैं जिसके अनुसार तामिलनाडू को 22 करोड़ 82 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गई। मुझे तामिलनाडू को सहायता देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन यदि योजना आयोग के निर्णय में परिवर्तन करके तामिलनाडू की सहायता की जा सकती है तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सहायता क्यों नहीं की जा सकती?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि बाढ़ और सूखे का जहां तक सवाल है उस मामले में सहायता देने में भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव हुआ है। यह योजना आयोग द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़े हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहां बाढ़ आती है, सूखा पड़ता है। लेकिन 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 2.40 करोड़ की सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश को दी जब कि तामिलनाडू को 13 करोड़, राजस्थान को 53 करोड़ इस तरह से सहायता दी गई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग

का निर्णय उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में परिवर्तित करने में क्या कठिनाई है और बाढ़ और सूखे के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक सहायता देने में कौन सी आपत्ति थी ?

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : तीन प्रधान मंत्री वहां से हो गए हैं, यही आपत्ति है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जितनी सहायता मिलती है वह कुछ नियम के अनुसार दी जाती है लेकिन कभी कभी अगर किसी राज्य को विशेष कठिनाई हो तो वेज एन्ड मीन्स एडवान्स मिल सकता है जो योजना काल में ही वापस ले लिया जाता है। । जहां तक उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए सूखे के और बाढ़ के, वह मेरे पास इस समय पूरे नहीं हैं। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से जैसा पहले कहा गया है एक अधिकारियों का दल जाता है नुकसान के अनुमान के लिए और वह राज्य सरकार से बातचीत करके बताता है कि कितनी सहायता देनी है। उसके अनुसार दिया जाता है। उसके अलावा अगर कोई कठिनाई होती है तो उसमें भी हम पहले दे देते हैं जो बाद में अधिकारियों का दल जाता है और सिफारिश करता है तो उसके अनुसार सहायता दी जाती है। जैसे गुजरात में कुछ घोषणा की थी, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एनाउन्समेंट किया था. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उत्तर प्रदेश में यह रकम बहुत कम है, इसका जवाब क्या है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : इसके आंकड़े अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं। मैं इसको देखकर बताऊंगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्रश्न प्रादेशिक गैर-बराबरी से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं प्रधानमंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र के द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में फी व्यक्ति, कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है, कितनी सहायता की गई है और उसमें फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस को भी जोड़ दीजिए, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन, बैंक्स वगैरह सब को शामिल कर लीजिए ? यह चार पांच साल से प्लानिंग कमीशन के अध्यक्ष के साथ और इनके साथ हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है। प्रादेशिक गैर-बराबरी का सवाल तभी हल होगा जब केन्द्र के द्वारा और केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा कितना खर्च विभिन्न राज्यों में फी व्यक्ति किया जा रहा है इसके आंकड़े सदन के सामने आएंगे। तभी यह पता चलेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ और पहाड़ी इलाकों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है या नहीं। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री इसका जवाब देंगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not within the scope of the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी के बारे में मैं पूछ रहा हूं। केन्द्रीय सहायता से अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मतलब है ? विभिन्न राज्यों में जो केन्द्र के द्वारा पूंजी लगाई गई है वह क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a specific question on it. This is too general a question. This relates to UP and their demand. But you are covering the whole country.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बिलकुल इस प्रश्न से उठता है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी तुरंत जवाब नहीं दे सकती हैं तो सदन को आश्वासन दें कि सभा पटल पर पर-कैपिटा जो इस तरह केन्द्र की पूंजी लगी है, उसका ब्यौरा रखेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a separate question, but it does not arise out of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्लानिंग कमीशन से इसके बारे में हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा था। इनकम और खर्चे के आंकड़े आने चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry, Mr. Madhu Limaye. This is a question about the

reconsideration demanded by UP. You can ask a specific question asking all the information but not out of this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I tried to put the whole thing in the proper perspective.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों में जो उत्तर प्रदेश का रुपया जमा है वह कुल राशि का 8 प्रतिशत है और बैंकों से जो उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला है वह कुल मिलाकर 4 प्रतिशत है जब कि बंगाल और मद्रास को बैंकों से सौ प्रतिशत तक ऋण दिए गए हैं। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ यह भेदभाव क्यों है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी ऋण देने वाले संगठन हैं जैसे इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड है, ऐग्रीकल्चरल री-फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है इसका एक भी संगठन उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सिंचाई मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव यहां बैठे हैं। इन्होंने अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले बताया, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव की स्थिति क्या है, उसका अनुमान आप इनके बनान से लगा सकते हैं—ड्रेनेज स्कीम के लिए 33 करोड़ पंजाब को और 2 करोड़ रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश को दिए हैं। इसीसे आप अन्दाजा लगाइए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ किस तरह से सौतेली मां का व्यवहार केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर से जो 181 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप फिर से चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में विचार करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके लिए बढ़ा दीजिए, लेकिन पंजाब का न घटाइये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय हमारे पास जो धनराशि है, वह सीमित है, अब यदि कहीं बढ़ेगा तो कहीं घटेगा भी।....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो उत्तर प्रदेश का बढ़ा दीजिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इन्होंने अभी सिंचाई के बारे में मिसाल दी—यह सब प्रान्त का विषय है, उनको बाहर से नहीं मिल रहा है। अब यह उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथ में है कि अपनी योजना में वे किन किन परियोजनाओं को लेंगे और कितना वे अपने राज्य के संसोधनों को बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज के अखबार में आपने देखा होगा कि राज्य के संसाधन कुछ घट गये हैं। तो यह राज्य सरकार के हाथ में है कि किस तरह से वे उसका वितरण निर्धारित करेंगे और किस तरह से बढ़ायेंगे। इसमें केन्द्र कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, हम तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सलाह दे सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये सौतेली मां है या सुपुत्री—इस का जवाब नहीं आया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जहां तक वित्तीय संस्थानों की बात है, उसके आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इकट्ठे कीजिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उसमें भी मेरे ख्याल में हम उन पर बहुत कुछ जोर नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं पहले भी कह चुकी हूं—हर वक्त सौतेली मां के पीछे पड़े रहना इस सदन के लिये बिलकुल ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति कभी कभी आती है। यह पुराने जमाने की बात थी, आजकल आधुनिक मनोविज्ञान में सौतेली मां का व्यवहार वही होता है जो मां का होता है। ....(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह इन्होंने मान लिया है कि सौतेली मां हैं।

श्री रवि राय : यह इन्होंने कुबूल किया है.... (**व्यवधान**) ....

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : क्या प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने यह कहा है कि सौतेली मां का जैसा व्यवहार होता है, वैसा मां का होना चाहिए, या माँ का जैसा होता है, वैसा सौतेली मां का होना चाहिये ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जैसा मां का होना चाहिये, वैसा होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं मां नहीं हूं, मैं पुत्री हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरा प्रश्न सुना होगा । प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने जितना बल सौतेली माँ को बचाने पर दिया, उसकी बजाय अगर इस बात को बताती तो ज्यादा अच्छा था–कि बैंकों में हमारे प्रान्त का 8 प्रतिशत भाग है, लेकिन दिया जा रहा है केवल 4 प्रतिशत, जब कि बंगाल और मद्रास में 100–100 प्रतिशत तक ऋण मिला है । उत्तर प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण मिल सके–इस दिशा में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने अभी कहा है कि बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास इस समय आंकड़े नहीं है । दूसरी बात यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार निर्णय नहीं करती है कि बैंक कितना देंगे, हर एक बैंक का अपना बोर्ड है, उनके पास योजनायें आती हैं और वे उन पर वे विचार करते हैं ....।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन ये तो आपके हाथ में है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारे हाथ में नहीं है । आप लोग जरूर यह कहते रहते हैं कि हम खुद करते हैं, लेकिन ये सब चीजें उन के बोर्ड अपनी अकल से करते हैं । हमने तो उनके लिये एक मापदण्ड बनाया है, जो बनाना बहुत आवश्यक था ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa, please confine yourself to U.P. only and do not go to Mysore.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, when the Prime Minister visited U.P., she made a statement that a particular person was ruling U.P. for such a long time, namely, Shri C.B. Gupta and during that period the entire U.P. has fallen into backwardness. In that respect, she made such a statement knowing fully well that such a backwardness was prevailing in U.P. I want to know whether the Prime Minister has taken any concrete steps to see that the backwardness is removed in U.P. There are allegations even from this House and also outside. When she visited that place there was a Memorandum submitted. She made the statement that Mr. Gupta ruled U.P. for such a long time and backwardness has crept in. After her visit to the State, she has got first-hand knowledge of the position. In the light of this, may I know what action she is going to take to relieve the people of the suffering?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not know what was reported. But I do not remember making any such categorical statement. However what I did, say and what I have repeatedly said is that unfortunately, in UP as also in some other backward states, not much effort was made to build an infrastructure so that these States or areas could benefit from the schemes of the Government. This is what has happened, and now we must concentrate on building this infrastructure. This is the reason why some areas have been able to advance although the same programmes are available for all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Recently, the UP Government have demanded Rs. 180 crores from the Central Government, and Rs. 100 crores especially for increasing the dearness allowance and pay-scales of the State Government employees of UP so as to bring them on a par with the Central Government employees, and also to meet the shortfall on account of the abolition of profession tax, which has been announced recently and which will come into effect from the 1st week of . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member is going away from the main question... .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Other Members have asked three questions, but I am asking only one question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Relevance is not in question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is relevant. It is there in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says is relevant according to him, but I have to judge its relevance on other points also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am basing my question on the statement. They have asked for a sum of Rs. 102 crores for increasing the dearness allowance and pay-scales of the State Government employees. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is reverting back to pay-scales, which is his favourite subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is there in the statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If they are going to ask for more, they are going to get less.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have also proposed to abolish profession tax and exempt uneconomic land holdings from land revenue.

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow the hon. Member to put these questions some other time. Now, it is not relevant.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: It is there in the statement, which says:

"Special accommodation to cover the estimated shortfall in State's resources as a result of following measures:

Payment of interim relief to employees of the State Government. . . "

The total asked for under this head is Rs. 52.47 crores. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has skipped over the other items.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It seems you have read the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Central Government will increase it to Rs. 180 crores. They are also abolishing profession tax which is being opposed by everyone. I would like to know why this sum of Rs. 180 crores has been denied to them, and why more industries are not coming up in UP to remove the backwardness of UP.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken pains to connect it with the question. I think a little bit connection is there, and so, the hon. Minister should reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is there in the statement.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the statement. Every statement from his mouth leads to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I take serious objection to this. It is there in the statement. Kindly read it. Do not try to ridicule me on everything. This is not a good sense of humour; it is a very crude sense of humour.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly sit down. His question is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is relevant. Kindly read the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sorry. It is relevant. I would like to walk out. This is step-motherly treatment towards UP. I am sorry to say this. The statement contains this portion. Kindly read the statement. The question of interim relief has been mentioned there. The UP Chief Minister has demanded Rs. 100 crores for such and such things. The payment of interim relief to employees of the State Government is there in the statement. Am I not correct? Is it not there in the statement? If it is there, then what is irrelevant in my question.

MR. SPEAKER: In reply to an earlier question, the hon. Minister had covered it already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the statement, it is said that the total amount is Rs.

52.47 crores. But the demand is Rs. 180 crores. I want to know whether the Central Government is going to pay that amount or not. If everything is covered, then what is the use of allowing supplementary questions?

What is the use of our asking questions if this is how they are dealt with? I am very sorry. I walk out. This is an injustice to UP.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please sit down. On a number of occasions, he has been putting this question and I have been allowing him many times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not about Central Government employees. Kindly understand it. They want money to be paid to the State Government employees. There are two categories of employees—State Government employees and Central Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: Every time he comes with it and every time I tell him that he has already asked it on a number of occasions. Even yesterday he raised it after lunch hour when there was no occasion for it. Even in this, when the Minister has already given a very comprehensive reply about what the Development Council has done and so on, there is no occasion to go into details. It is not relevant.

Then he always tries to cow me down. I do not like it; I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: There is no question of cowing you down. On a personal personalation. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This will not prevail.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. I would like to know how it is irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree to it. This is my ruling. This is not relevant. I have given him a final warning.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I cannot understand this 'final warning'. Am I not entitled to put a question?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it. He may walk out or he may remain.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am going to walk out. This is injustice to me, this is injustice to 6 crores of people in UP which is neglected by the Prime Minister, by every Minister. You are also a party to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please move out?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: His behaviour has been most impertinent. I have warned him a number of times. I am not going to tolerate this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What have I said or done?

MR. SPEAKER: I warn him that if goes on persisting like this, I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are disallowing my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been doing it persistently since sometime now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What have I said or done?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Will this dialogue between you and the hon. member come to an end?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: You have been warning him so many times. He does not take any notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI RANGA: He cannot be allowed to hold the House to ransom. You have been exclaiming against him so many times. But the Leader of the House does not come to your rescue. It is a shame. She is only the Prime Minister; she ought not to be the Leader of the House.

Allotment of imported Cars to Ministries by S.T.C.

*183. SHRI P.K. DEO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Ministries

of the Government of India even now are being allotted imported cars to be used as Staff Cars;

(b) whether instructions were issued some time back banning the use of imported cars by the Ministries of the Government of India; and

(c) if so, why such allotments by the State Trading Corporation still continue in favour of the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Under the current procedure, each Ministry/Independent Department is allowed to have one imported car, purchased from the S.T.C., for Minister's use.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Is it not a fact that the late Pandit Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given a directive that all the staff cars should be indigenous and no imported ones should be used as staff cars? Secondly, we know that certain quotas are usually fixed from the STC for use of the Ministries. The public are denied the facility of purchasing imported cars because usually permits are not given for importing foreign cars. The STC also lose revenue because these cars ment for staff are not put to auction by them. So, is it not a fact that these modern princes who are sitting in the Treasury Benches are indulging in this luxry at the cost of the poor taxpayer and there has been violation of the direction given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in this regard?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have already said in reply to part (b) of the question that there was no such direction. There was a letter from the former Prime Minister, Lal Bahadurji suggesting that there should not be many cars in the Ministry, especially imported ones, and that is why the decision was taken that each Ministry can have one car. The cars are purchased by the Ministries at the reserve price, which is the average of three auction prices. The rest of the cars are open for auction to the public, and there are a number of people who turn up and participate in the auction and they do purchase. There is no difficulty about that.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There is a regular complaint that these staff cars are being misused for domestic purposes. So, I would like to know if any instructions have been issued by the Government to the effect that the cars are not to be use for private purposes.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not think that these cars are used for private purposes. If they are used, it is entered in the log book, and Ministers are expected to make payment for that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Has it is not struck the Government that the flaunting of these posh imported limousines either by individual Ministers or by their departments, when we do not manufacture them, is an advertisement of national humiliation, particularly when only for ceremonial purposes such exceptions can be allowed, but we see large numbers of these enormous limou sines going about the streets of Delhi, belonging either to the Ministers for their personal use or to the Ministries, whichever it might be. Has it not struck the Government that this is entirely a most undesirable kind of proceeding which goes against the grain of dignity and national self-respect?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This is merely an expression of opinion. It is not a large number. Hardly 30 to 40 cars are with the Government of India, excluding Rashtrapati Bhavan.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: They are not only large in number but also in size.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि कई मंत्रालयों में ऐयर कन्डीशन्ड कार्स भी हैं ? अगर यह सही है तो क्या सरकार इस बात का निर्णय लेगी क्योंकि स्वयं पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू कभी भी इम्पोर्टेड कार में नहीं जाते थे, जहां तक मुझे याद है किसी सेरिमनी को छोड़ कर वे एम्बेसेडर कार या हिन्दुस्तान कार ही यूज करते थे इसलिए क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के आदेश देगी कि हरएक मंत्री और उसका मंत्रालय केवल भारत में बनी हुई गाड़ियां इस्तेमाल करे, इम्पोर्टेड कार्स का इस्तेमाल न करे ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल कितनी इम्पोर्टेड गाड़ियां–ऐयरकन्डीशन्ड या दूसरी–अभी सरकार के पास हैं और पिछले साल कितनी गाड़ियां खरीदी गईं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : नयी गाड़ी एक भी नहीं है, सभी पुरानी हैं जोकि एम्बेसीज के लोग एस टी सी के हाथ बेचते हैं । माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि सन 1964 के पहले एम्बेसीज के लोगों को छूट थी कि वे अपनी कारें कहीं भी बेच सकते थे लेकिन उसके बाद पंडित जी के जमाने में ही यह बात लगी कि वे अपनी गाड़िया एस टी सी के हाथ ही बेच सकते हैं । अब अगर कोई गाड़ी ऐयर कन्डीशन्ड है तो उसका ऐयरकन्डीशनर निकाला तो नहीं जासकता है । फिर ऐयरकन्डीशन्ड गाड़ी का एक दाम होता है और दूसरी गाड़ियों का दूसरा दाम होता है ।

जहां तक मंत्रालयों में गाड़ियों की संख्या की बात है, या उनको एस टी सी द्वारा वापिस ले लेने की बात है इस विषय पर इस समय में कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि इसमें एस टी सी को कोई नुकसान नहीं है । इसमें से बहुत-सी गाड़ियां हम टूरिस्ट आर्गेनाइजेशन्स को देते हैं और दूसरे बहुत से लोगों को भी देते हैं । ये बहुत से नाम हैं जोकि स्टेटमेन्ट में लिखे हुए है । . . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आपने यह नहीं बताया कि सरकार के पास कितनी गाड़ियां हैं और पिछले साल कितनी खरीदी गईं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : आपने शायद सुना नहीं, मैंने श्री पी के देव के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में तीस या चालीस से ज्यादा गाड़ियां नहीं हैं ।

श्री मु० अ० खां : क्या यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई कारों के मेंटेनैंस पर बनिस्बत इम्पोर्टेड कारों के ज्यादा खर्चा आता है जैसे कि ऐम्बैसेडर और फिएट कारों के मेंटेनैंस पर इम्पोर्टेड कारों के मुकाबले ज्यादा खर्चा आता है ?

दूसरे वह इम्पोर्टेड कारें महज निकले हुए प्रिसेज के हक में ही न छोड़ दी जायं बल्कि दूसरों को भी उन कारों को इस्तेमाल करने का मौक़ा देना चाहिए ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has told us that there is a restriction that each Ministry can have one imported car. I should like to know from him whether there is any similar restriction regarding the purchase or use of such cars by the various public sector undertakings under the Central Government because frequently we see the chairman and the managing directors and other bigwigs of the public sector corporations riding such imported limousines. Is there any restriction in their case or not? If so, what is the approximate number of such imported Cars with the public sector corporations?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA: There is a restriction that one organisation cannot have more than one car; there are hardly 15-20 cars with the public sector units. A large number of public sector units including the MMTC and others are using Ambassador or other Indian cars and not imported cars.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I challenge this statement. Is he prepared to stand by that statement? Are you sure of the statement? You are making a wrong statement.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said that these were the instructions of the Government. If there is more than one car with anyone, I should like to find out and inform the hon. House.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that the psychology of using foreign cars by the Central Ministers has percolated to the States also and some of the State Ministers also use imported cars and if so are some restrictions going to be placed on such Ministers in different States not to have imported cars like this?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Only the Chief Ministers can have imported cars.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Others Ministers also have.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not know from where they got it; but from the STC only the Chief Ministers can have.

Agreement with Russia for exporting Goods from Soviet-assisted Projects

*185. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be an agreement with Russia under which she would import over the next five years manufactured products from the Soviet-assisted projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the total value of those products?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details and value of products to be supplied to Soviet Union during 1971-75 are expected to be discussed and finalised at the trade talks to be held in the near future between the delegations of the Government of India and the Government of USSR.

श्री रवि राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक सोवियत यूनियन की तरफ़ से हिन्दुस्तान में किन-किन पबलिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स में कितना इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है और उन पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स की तरफ़ से अभी तक कितना निर्यात हुआ है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: पबलिक सैक्टर सम्बन्धी पूरा विवरण मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है लेकिन कुल मिलाकर लगभग 525 या 530 करोड़ का करार उनके साथ पहले हुआ था और अगले साल के लिए ज्यादा होने की सम्भावना है ।

श्री रवि राय: मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सोवियत सरकार की ओर से शायद बोकारो में सब से ज्यादा इनवैस्टमेंट हुआ है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका ध्यान पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की उस सिफ़ारिश की तरफ़ गया है जोकि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के सिलसिले में की गई है । मैं उस को कोट करना चाहता हूं :

"The Committee are not happy to know from the Ciairman of the Bokaro Steel and the Secretary of the Ministry of Steel that th. y were more or less compelled to accept the position because they were obliged to do so by the country giving foreign aid."

जब यह बोकारो स्टील प्लांट में रूस का सब से ज्यादा इनवैस्टमेंट है और इस बारे में पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की इस तरह की आलोचना है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इनका ध्यान इस तरफ़ गया है और उस दोष को सुधारने के लिए मंत्री महोदय की तरफ़ से और भारत सरकार की ओर से क्या क़दम उठाया गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: बोकारो स्टील प्लांट स्टील मिनिस्टरी के अधीन है । यह बात सही है कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट अपने लक्ष्य से पीछे रह गया है लेकिन स्टील मंत्री उसे सुधारने में लगे हुए हैं । मेरी कल वहां के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर व चेअरमैन से मुलाक़ात हुई थी । मेरे मंत्रालय के उनसे कुछ लेन देन है । उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि हालत पहले से सुधर रही है।

श्री बलराज मधोक: क्या यह सत्य है कि रूस के कोलैबरेशन के साथ जितने पबलिक सैक्टर कारख़ाने यहां बनाये गये हैं उन सबका कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन मुकाबलतन बाक़ियों के अधिक है क्योंकि उनकी मशीनरी पुरानी है और उनका माल भारत में लगता नहीं है । भिलाई के कारख़ाने के अन्दर वह रेल्स और स्ट्रक्चरल्स वगैरह जो तमाम बनाई हुई है भारत में वह सामान लगता नहीं है इसलिए वह माल कौस्ट प्राइस से भी कम रूस लेता है और क्या इससे हमारे देश की

अर्थ व्यवस्था को घाटा नहीं हो रहा है ? क्या सरकार आगे रूस के साथ कोई भी कोलैबरेशन करते वक्त यह देख लिया करेगी कि वह कोलैबरेशन भारत के हित में है और कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह भारत के हित में न होकर रूस के हित में हो ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: इसका हमेशा ख़याल रक्खा जाता है कि जब भी हम किसी के साथ तिजारती संधि या पैक्ट करें तो उसमें हमारे देश का कितना लाभ व हित है और रूस भी उससे अलग नहीं है अर्थात् अपवाद नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य भरोसा करें कि रूस के साथ भी यही हमारी बात लागू होती है और हम देखते हैं कि उससे हमें किस तरह ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ़ायदा हो सकता है। रूस के साथ इस तरीक़े से हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता गया है और इम्पोर्ट उसी अनुपात से घटता गया है।

भिलाई के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है उसकी मुझे सूचना नहीं है कि हम घाटे में वहां का बना हुआ सामान बेचते हैं। जहां तक मुझे पता है यह बात ज़रूर है, जैसे आप जानते हैं रुपये में हम बेचते हैं डेफर्ड पेमेंट में ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तिजारत हमारी वहां से हो लेकिन घाटे की बात रूस के साथ भी नहीं है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He is making a wrong statement. We are selling rails and structurals to Russia at rates cheaper than the cost of production.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not aware of it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: If you are not aware of it, make an enquiry and find out. Do not make a wrong statement like that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: My information as Minister of Foreign Trade is that we have not incurred any loss in any of the deals with the Soviet Union in the course of the last three years.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister says that our imports from the USSR will be more than Rs. 500 crores. What are the main items of our imports and cannot they be manufactured in the country indigenously? Are there any items which can be produced in the country but which are imported from the USSR? If so, what precautions has he taken to get those items manufactured in the country instead of importing them?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our imports are mostly engineering goods, machine plants, etc. To say that they are available indigenously and still we import them, is not correct. Clearance from DGTD had to be obtained before entering into this kind of a transaction. Only when it is not available within the country we import materials or machines or plants from abroad; we do so only is our requirements cannot be fulfilled from indigenous production. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. I have called the next question.

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

•187. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पुल तथा सड़क बनाकर उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 1967 में कोई प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग को भेजा था; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने तब से इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी सहायता की मांग की है और कितनी वित्तीय सहायता राज्य सरकार को दी गई है ?

राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी): (क) जी, हां। जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4421 के उत्तर में जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ने लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में बताया था, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जुलाई 1967 में योजना आयोग को एक प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश के आठ जिलों

के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के बारे में भेजा था।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इन सड़कों के लिए राज्य योजना से बाहर कोई विशिष्ट केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी थी। ये सड़कें स्थानीय सड़कें हैं अतः राज्य के नियमित योजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इनके विकास का संबंध मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार से है।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय: मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1967 में योजना आयोग को जो प्रस्ताव भेजा था उसमें यह बात कही गई थी कि इन आठ जिलों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से धनराशि मिलेगी तो हम इन आठ जिलों का अच्छा विकास कर सकेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ? मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उसके पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए इस समय आने वाली योजनाओं के लिए आपने कितनी धनराशि उनके विकास के लिए मंजूर किया है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: The Government of India is responsible mainly for the national highways. In the fourth five year Plan, nearly Rs. 866 crores have been allotted for road development. Out of that, in the State sector, Madhya Pradesh has got Rs. 25.50 crores. It is entirely for the State Government to see that the roads which run inside the State are developed according to the State plan.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय: इसमें बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां राजमार्ग हैं और वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्धित हैं। इन राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए भी मांग आई है। कुछ ऐसी भी सड़कें हैं जो बिल्कुल केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और जो अक्सर बन्द हो जाती हैं वर्षा के दिनों में। उन पर पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कोई विशेष धनराशि उन सड़कों पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी: जैसा मैंने बतलाया, जो नेशनल हाईवेज हैं उनके डेवेलपमेंट और उनके बनाने के लिए जितनी धनराशि की जरूरत होगी वह जरूर केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी।

श्री रणजीत सिंह: कई बार प्रदेश सरकारें केन्द्र से मदद मांगती हैं अपनी योजनाओं के लिए और कई बार केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कहकर मदद देती है कि हम फलां फलां पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए मदद दे रहे हैं। पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए ही मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना तैयार की है। यह कहकर इसको टाल देना कहां तक संगत है कि यह केन्द्र सरकार की योजना नहीं है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी प्रदेश सरकार पर है और प्रदेश सरकार इसको करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए, खासकर मध्यप्रदेश के इन पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या मदद करेगी ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ प्रदेशों को इस प्रकार की मदद देती है, जैसे अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया है, हालांकि दिया किसी एक इलाके के लिए और चला गया दूसरे इलाके को। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की मदद किन किन इलाकों को दी गई है और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए भी इस प्रकार की मदद दी जाएगी ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: This is a question about roads in Madhya Pradesh; not a question about the development of backward areas. As far as the development of roads is concerned, it is not a fact that this question is put off. As I have already mentioned in my answer grant is given to different States according to plan, and Madhya Pradesh has got its share. But when Central assistance is given, it is not earmarked that this grant is for roads. A block grant or block assistance is given to the different States. It is for the State Governments to plan out and spend their money and see that backward areas are developed properly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether it is a fact that certain State Governments, like the Punjab Government,

are taking up the construction of autobahns? If so, will the Government of India give adequate financial assistance to such State Governments which take up the construction of autobahns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): With regard to a autobahns and other such roads, we are developing the national highways. Wherever resources are available, we change them from one lane to two lanes. That is our programme. About national highways, we are giving full assistance. About State roads, it is entirely for the State Governments to develop them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of order, Sir. The question is wrongly worded. Nude women are never prepared in the hotels of Delhi. Only nudity is exhibited. Therefore, it is wrongly worded.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not follow what you say, but no point of order should be raised. Whatever it is, you should bear it now.

दिल्ली के होटलों में कैबरे नृत्य

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*188. **श्री राजदेव सिंह :**
श्री श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली के कई होटलों में कैबरे नृत्य के नाम से नग्न स्त्रियों का नृत्य करवाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई तथा मद्रास में सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने होटलों में ऐसे नृत्यों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के होटलों में भी ऐसे नग्न नृत्यों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) यह बताया गया है कि ऐसे कैबरे प्रदर्शन, जो आपत्तिजनक समझे जा सकते हैं, दिल्ली के कुछ होटलों और रेस्तरांओं में किये जाते हैं।

(ख) यह बताया गया है कि ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का विनियमित करने के लिए मद्रास सिटी पुलिस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम बनाये गये हैं। बम्बई के होटल वालों ने कैबरे नृत्य के संबंध में एक आचरण संहिता स्वीकार कर ली है।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन इस बात की जांच कर रहा है कि क्या ऐसे नृत्यों को विनियमित किया जा सकता है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में कैबरे नृत्य कब से शुरू हुआ ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आधुनिक रूप में कैबरे नृत्य तो हाल ही में शुरू हुआ होगा, लेकिन प्राचीन काल में क्या होता था, मैं नहीं कह सकता।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या सरकार पूरे देश में इस प्रकार के नृत्य पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सोच रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी हां, कई राज्यों में इस पर रोक लगाने की बात सोची जा रही है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, मद्रास में तो ऐसे नियम आज भी हैं, और बम्बई में वहां के होटल और रेस्टोरां वालों ने एक आचार संहिता कबूल की है। कई अन्य राज्यों में तो कैबरे नृत्य होते ही नहीं, इस लिये उन्होंने इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की, जैसे असम में, बिहार में, हरियाणा में, जम्मू और काश्मीर में, नागालैंड में, पंजाब, राजस्थान मेघालय में, यूनियन टेरिटरी दादर

और नगर हवेली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पांडिचेरी, नेफा, मणिपुर वगैरह में ।

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: The Home Minister has not informed the House correctly, because I learn that in Delhi, the Delhi police wanted to regulate this according to the Bombay Police Act. But one of the ministers issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioner that the Bombay Police Act should not be applied here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is that minister?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: In Rajdoot Hotel in particular, there are nude cabaret shows and there are general drunkenness and brawls in the area. The police have been prevented by certain high-ups from taking action. There is great dissatisfaction in the area. This is an important matter and I crave your indulgence. There is a yoga ashram in the vicinity of our Parliament and nude dances are staged there. I have a complaint from a Mexican lady who alleges that she was poisoned by the manager of the Viswavadan, Ashram.

I want to get an assurance that the matter would not be hushed up. I have that complaint in writing with me and I crave your indulgence to read it out:

> "I, Gloria Torres, 30 years of age, certify and declare, being in the right use of my Senses, that I suspect my having received some poisonous substance while staying in Viswavadan Ashram in Parliament Street. I further believe that the substance was arsenic combined with some kind of Chinese root. The substance was staining my hair blacker. . . I suspect the Manager's hand in giving the poison in a piece of betel which gave me afterwards a vomitting sensation. I also suggest the investigation of the possible disappearance of one girl from Europe who, I believe, was formerly staying at the Ashram."

This is signed by Gloria Torres. The cabaret is a cover for certain spies and foreign agents operating here. I would like to know whether an investigation would be ordered of this particular incident connected with Gloria Torres, who is a Mexican national who was poisoned with arsenic. Sir, I crave your indulgence. It is a very important matter which involves an innocent foreign girl. Even though an assurance was given at the time the Rajdoot Hotel was constructed, it is now full of obscenity and vulgamity and everything is done in the name of yoga and entertainment. I think the Mexican Embassy is trying to get her out of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I have to investigate a new problem also. The Speaker is asked to do everything. The question relates to Delhi hotels and not Yoga Ashrams. If a question is given notice of about Yoga Ashram, that will also come here in the House; but it cannot be asked on this question.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not quite know what to answer because this does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about the Rajdoot Hotel which a Central Minister is protecting?

MR. SPEAKER: Probably, the hon. Member is very much excited and he does not listen to me. Neither I nor the Minister could follow the question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The first part of the question is relevant.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह बहुत गंभीर समस्या है, दिल्ली की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as Rajdoot Hotel is concerned, in 1967 or perhaps 1968 there was a discussion between the Delhi Administration and this hotel and the cabaret show was stopped and later on. . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: That hotel violated the Master Plan. I know you are wrong in facts. The people staying in that hotel could see what is going on in the houses sur rounding it, to the dismay and dissatisfaction of the people living in those houses and their privacy is affected. This is a social disease characteristic of the affluence which we are having in our country. A new class has come up which is indulging in all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, your sympathies should be with me. I am a vigilant Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: My sympathies are with you. But you have told the Members where they can go and see these things.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The only thing I want to add is that my hon. friend has made certain allegations against Ministers being mixed up with it. I repudiate it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I can prove it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह जो यहां की बीमारी है, इसका कुछ इलाज तो होना चाहिये । यह बहुत तेजी से बीमारी फैल रही है और नौजवान बिगड़ रहे हैं. . . .

श्री शशि भूषण : जो होटल वाला इनको चन्दा नहीं देता है, उसके खिलाफ ये इस तरह से बोलते हैं । यह कोई तरीका हैं ? हाउस को इन्होंने क्या समझ रखा है ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Water Level in Bhakra Reservoir

S.N.Q. 1. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in Bhakra Reservoir has risen to its normal height;

(b) if not, the extent of deficiency;

(c) how far the deficiency is likely to affect the irrigation and power;

(d) the steps taken to make alternative arrangements;

(e) whether the cut that had been effected in the industrial and domestic consumption has been restored completely; and

(f) if not, how long will the restoration take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The water level in Bhakra Reservoir reached a maximum of 1627.22 ft. this year against a normal full reservoir level of 1680 ft.

(b) The storage attained this year is about 35% less than the normal full capacity of the reservoir.

(c) The shortage in power generation and irrigation supplies are likely to be of the order of about 35% through the depletion period ending June, 1971.

(d) The power shortage is being sought to be mitigated by obtaining power from Delhi and Satpura Thermal Stations as also by installation of Diesel Generating units.

(e) No, Sir. The power cut in Punjab State is of the order of about 10% at present.

(f) The power shortage from Bhakra is likely to continue till the next monsoon.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: It is apparent from the reply which has been given by the hon. Minister that the shortage in the Bhakra reservoir—the level is about 53 feet below, as compared to last year—will result in a 35 per cent shortage of power as well as water for irrigation. That has resulted in the enforcement of a cut on the consumption of electricity for domestic purposes as well as for industry. Since Punjab and Haryana have a lot of small-scale industries and are being adversely affected because of this cut which is being enforced even on industrial units—some units are not working to their full capacity and many workers are being thrown out of employment—and in view of the demand which is likely to double in another three or four years, I would like to know whether the Government is considering some constructive measures to save electricity. For instance, is the Government proposing to put a ban on the consumption of electricity for ostentation and display purposes on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies? Secondly, is Government trying to get power from Delhi and Satpura? This answer is always given that we are going to have some electric power from these thermal plants; so, I want to know what is the position of the thermal plants at Satpura, Delhi and Badar pur, when they will be complete and when they will be in a position to supply electric power.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGAITON AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO): It is true that because of shortage of water in the reservoir at Bhakra there is going to be a cut—at the moment there is no cut except in the Punjab of 10 per cent—because we are operating the reservoir in the best interests of irrigation and irrigation is allowed the maximum. At the moment we are getting sufficient amount of power but from the 10th December, when the irrigation requirements go down, we want to conserve the reservoir and, therefore, the power will go down and there will be a definite shortage. We are expecting the deficiency of as much as 3-4 million units a day, but we hope to make it up except for a million kilowatt hours by reducing the power consumption on the Nangal fertiliser factory and by increasing the power production at Satpura and Delhi. We are having a meeting of all concerned on the 20th of this month when we will go into the various details and work out how best to reduce the shortage for the next six months from the 10th December, the most difficult period. As the hon. Member has suggested, then will be the time when we will discuss whether we will reduce the consumption. Of course, there is going to be a cut.

The hon. Member has asked when it will be made up. We have taken up a large number of projects and they are all coming up. Badarpur, Rana Pratapsagar etc., will all come on from 1972 and 1973. The most difficult period for the northern region and this area will be the next six months commencing from the 10th December.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Sir, as a result of the enforcement of this cut, even the flour mills had to be closed down and they were not allowed to work to their full capacity in Chandigarh. When I enquired from the Administration, I was told that Chandigarh was not being allotted its full share of the quota. I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that whatever little quota has been allocated to Chandigarh will be given so that industrial units can be run properly.

I would also like to know whether you are considering to develop some attractive tourist facilities at the Bhakra complex, as it is now attracting tourists from all over the country and even from outside the country, on the pattern of what has been done in the D.V.C. I was reading an article and I learnt that in the D.V.C., they have arranged for such attractive tourist facilities that a good bungalow is available for Rs. 4 per day and an excellent lunch at Rs. 2.50 p. May I know whether you are going to develop similar attractive facilities at the Bhakra complex as it has now started attracting tourists from all over?

DR. K. L. RAO: At the moment, there should not be any cut for Chandigarh because we are supplying all the power requirements. I do not know why the flour mills have been affected. But I cannot say the same thing after 10th December. After 10th December, there will be a cut all round. Of course, we will see that Chandigarh gets a proper share of power.

In regard to tourist attraction, what the hon. Member said is right. We are only taking VIPs to Bhakra. I think, it should be made more attractive. I would request the Minister of Tourism to look into it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: May I know whether it is a fact that a lot of silting has taken place in the reservoir of the Bhakra Dam and that this has resulted in reduction in the capacity of the reservoir to hold enough water, thus reducing the total output of electricity and power, and, if so, why did you not visualise that such silting will take place and what steps did you take to prevent silting? Now what steps are you taking to desilt the reservoir so that enough water is stored and we can have the necessary amount of electricity and power?

DR. K. L. RAO: The shortage of water in Bhakra is not due to silt formation. It is because water in the Sutlej has been very little this year. The silt will not affect Bhakra reservoir for another hundred years even in a very partial way. The life of the reservoir is expected to be 350 years. At the rate at which the silt is coming up now, I do not expect that the reservoir will, in any way, be affected for another hundred years at least. We are fully aware of the problem. That is why we are thinking of having another dam higher up to arrest the silt and produce more power.

श्री मीठालाल मीना : मैं मंत्री महोदय

से जानना चाहता हूं कि पानी का स्तर कम रहने के फलस्वरूप सिंचाई के लिए पानी और बिजली में जो कटौती की जा रही है उसका विभिन्न राज्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा; विशेषकर राजस्थान को जो बिजली और सिंचाई के लिए पानी दिया जा रहा है, उस में कितनी कटौती की जा रही है ।

DR. K. L. RAO: There will be a shortage of water for the rabi crop. The shortage will be spread over all the three States concerned according to the ratio of the storage which has been allotted to respective States.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना: बिजली की सप्लाई पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह: भाखरा से जो बिजली हरियाणा और पंजाब में जाती है, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा ब्रेक डाउन होता रहता है, जिनसे ट्यूबवेल्ज और देहातों के छोटे धंधों को नुकसान होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन ब्रेकडाउन्ज को एवायड करने के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

किसान से भाखरा के पानी के जो रेट्स लिये जाते हैं, वे कंट्री में ही नहीं शायद वर्ल्ड में हाइएस्ट हैं । एक घंटे के लिए साढ़े चार रुपये लिये जाते हैं । एक घंटे में एक बीघा जमीन को पानी मिलता है । इस तरह एक एकड़ के लिए 175 रुपये लिये जाते हैं । शायद किसान इतना पैदा नहीं कर सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन रेट्स को रिवाइज करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

फाजिल्का और अबोहर के इलाके किसी टाइम हरियाणा में आने वाले हैं । उनको भाखरा से पानी मिलता है । उस पानी को कम कर दिया गया है, जिस से उनका डेवेलपमेंट रुक गया है । उस पानी में कट न हो और उस इलाके का डेवेलपमेंट बदस्तूर चलता रहे, इस बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Regarding break-down of electric supply from time to time, I am not aware of any complete break-down. I would request the hon. Member to give me some instances and then I will look into the matter and instruct the Electricity Board of Haryana to give the reason why it is being done. There should not be any break-down under the system in Haryana. I will try to find out if the hon Member gives me any instances about this.

With regard to water regulation, it is for the State to do it. The State Government gets a specific allotment of stored water from Bhakra—about 45.8% and it is for the State to regulate it.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय,भाखरा में पानी का जो स्तर, लैवल, है, उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध प्रस्तावित ब्यास योजना से हैं, जिसके बारे में पिछले वर्ष सवाल पूछे गये थे । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ब्यास योजना को सम्पन्न करने के बारे में अब तक क्या तरक्की हुई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member is correct when he said that the shortage in Bhakra would not have resulted if the Beas-Sutlej link was there. I agree with him. The quicker we complete the project, the more stability will come and these kinds of deficiencies will be overcome. I expect this project to come into being by 1973.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware that in certain regions of India there is a large surplus of electric power and whether the Minister would take up with the Industrial Development Minister to divert certain industries to those areas to meet the acute shortage of electricity in certain areas.

No. 2: What steps are being taken to build up a national grid system?

DR. K. L. RAO: Taking India as a whole, we are deficient in power. Acutually this is one of the unfortunate things that the shortage of power is nearly going to be 2 million kilowatts by the end of the Fourth Plan. There will be practically no surplus State anywhere. There will be a small amount of power here

and there but it cannot be really considered surplus. Taking India as a whole, particularly the Northern Ragion, I am afraid will face shortage of power by the end of 1974. Even now there is power shortage.

Regarding national grid we are now financing the inter-State lines and we encourage the connection between various States and I expect the National Grid will be in full operation by the end of 1979.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Improvement of Trade with Hungary

*182. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary has requested India to have further talks for the improvement of trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what are the items on which India has agreed to expand the trade and also to enlarge the area of industrial and economic co-operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). On the eve of the expiry of the current Longterm Trade Agreement between India and Hungary, as mutually agreed, trade talks at the official level have taken place in September, 1970 and these will now be followed by the visit to Budapest of an official Trade Delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri L.N. Mishra, in the near future for finalising and signing a new Long-term Trade and Payments Agreement for the period 1971-1975, and for discussing the prospects of growth of mutual trade in the coming 5 years.

It is proposed to increase, in particular, the export of consumer, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods in the coming 5 years. Possibilities of industrial cooperation in new fields are at present being studied by both sides.

Trilateral Pact between India, Bulgaria and Tunisia

*184. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Trilateral Pact has been signed between India, Bulgaria and Tunisia recently to promote trade and commerce amongst the three countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how India will be benefited with this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The agreement provides for transfer by Bulgaria of a sum of approx. Rs. 1.5 crores in non-convertible Indian rupees from Bulgarian account maintained in India to Tunisian account to enable Tunisia to purchase tea from India of equivalent value. Bulgaria will purchase Triple Super phosphate from Tunisia and India will purchase from Bulgaria urea of the equivalent value of this transferred amount.

India will be able to export tea to Tunisia valued approx. Rs. 1.5 crores and import urea under Rupee payment arrangement.

Survey Re: Installation of Defective Electric Metres by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

*186. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has revealed that about 50 per cent of the electric metres installed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are defective and the losses suffered by it are due to bad planning; and

(b) whether remedial steps are proposed to be taken to set the things right and also to reduce harassment to the public?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). During the year 1969-70 and the period 1.4.70 to 30.9.1970 complaints were received from consumers in respect of 4251 and 2142 metres respectively. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, after inspection, found that 1016 and 537 meters respectively were defective. As the above cases rlating to defective meters were all found to be in respect of overbilling, the question of loss to DESU does not arise. Action has been taken by

DESU to adjust the bills of the consumers concerned on the basis of the average consumption of the previous three months. Metres are installed in consumers' premises after due testing. Subsequent defects in the working of the meters are brought to the notice of the undertaking by the consumer on payment of a testing fee. Meters are then tested in the presence of the consumer and the amount of the bills adjusted in accordance with the results of the testing taken with respect of meter reading of the three months prior to the month in which the complaint has arisen. DESU are taking steps to expand their meter testing department so that all domestic meters are tested at regular intervals of 3 years.

नक्सल-पन्थी गतिविधियों के बारे में सूचना देने के लिए पुरस्कार की घोषणा

*189. **श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नक्सलपंथियों की संख्या में दिन प्रतिदिन वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नक्सलपंथियों की गतिविधियों की सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए किसी पुरस्कार देने की घोषणा की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सरकार नक्सलपंथियों तथा अन्य इसी प्रकार के उग्रवादियों की संख्या में, विशेषकर कलकत्ता में जहां अनेक समाज विरोधी तत्व भी इन वर्गों में मिल गये हैं कतिपय वृद्धि से अवगत है ।

(ख) हालांकि सरकार नक्सलपंथी की गतिविधियों से अवगत है फिर भी नक्सलवादियों की संख्या देना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ उन फरार नक्सलपंथी नेताओं की गिरफ्तारियां कराने वाली सूचनाओं के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 200 रु० से 10,000 रुपये तक के इनाम घोषित किये हैं, जिनकी विशिष्ट मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जरूरत है ।

Murder of a Trade Union Leader of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Durgapur

*190. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one prominent Trade Union leader of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Durgapur, Shri A.B. Roy, was brutally murdered by some miscreants with the help of the C.R.P. men on the 13th August, 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The Durgapur Trade Union Coordination Committee organised an indefinite strike from 12th August, 1970 in the Durgapur industrial complex. According to information available, on the 13th morning, some workers of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation were attacked with bombs while they were proceeding for work. Some of these workers chased the assialants and in the course of the melee, Shri A.B. Roy, alleged to be one of the assailants, is stated to have received several injuries. Shri Roy was admitted to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on the same day. A criminal case registered under sections 147, 149 and 304 I.P.C. is under investigation. Three persons have been arrested. It is not correct that CRP personnel were in any way involved in the incident. A detachment of the C.R.P. had accompained the local police to the place of the incident after the incident had occurred.

Enforcement of Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932 in West Bengal

*191. SHRI K. RAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have enforced the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932 last month and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism made by the C.I.T.U., All India Kisan Sabha and other democratic organisations of West Bengal that this British-made Act has been revived with a view to crush the democratic movement of the toiling masses and they have demanded to withdraw the Act;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the withdrawal of this Act and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). Sections 1 and 2 and Chapters II and III (and the Schedule to the Act) of the West Bengal Suppression of Outrages Act, 1932 are in force since 1932. As provided in Section 1(2) of the Act the provisions of Chapter I of the Act have been extended to the whole of West Bengal with effect from 10th September, 1970. The powers now made available include *inter alia* the following:—

1. Detention of persons suspected of activities prejudicial to the public safety or peace for interrogation. for a period not exceeding 24 hours.
2. Prohibition/regulation of the purchase/sale, delivery or other dealing in arms to control the safe custody of such arms.
3. Siezure of any arms, ammunitions, explosives, tools, implements etc. which may be utilized for the commission of any scheduled offence.
4. Requirement of any person to assist the administration in restoration and maintenance of law and order.
5. Prohibition of use of any place for the purposes of an association which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation.
6. Authorization to enter and search any place to verify whether any order under the Act issued by the prescribed authority is being duly complied with.

Government have seen some press reports of criticism of the Act. The provisions of the Act are intended to be used only to deal with the activities of Naxalities and other similar extremists in that State. There is no proposal, at present, to withdraw the Act, in view of the present law and order situation in the State.

Survey Conducted about Stolen and Recovered Arms

*192. SHRI DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a survey was conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Intelligence Bureau in various States about the arms stolen and the number thereof recovered during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the enquiry report; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations suggested in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) In recent months, studies of this matter were made in a few States by a team of officers of the Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government. The preliminary results of these studies are under examination.

(b) These first reports show that there has been a slight increase in the traffic of arms and ammunition in the areas concerned.

(c) In view of certain general deductions made on the basis of these preliminary studies, Government have issued suitable instructions to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take strict measures to pre-

vent unauthorised traffic in arms and ammunition.

Naxalites Conducting Classes to Preach Mao's thoughts and Hatred against Police

*193. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether she is aware that Mao classes are being held in Jails by the Naxalities in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are considering to give heavy work to those Naxalites who are put under arrest; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to depute these Naxalites to Jails in other States so that they may not carry out their activities in Jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Some attempts at indoctrination on the part of Naxalites held in the Jails in West Bengal have come to notice. The State Government is taking appropriate action to check such activities.

(b) No, Sir. No under-trial prisoner can be put to heavy work unless he or she chooses to be so employed.

(c) According to law, under-trials in judicial custody cannot be transferred to jails in another State unless they are required in that State in connection with any criminal case. Such transfer of convict prisoners, to jails in other States is governed by the provisions of transfer of Prisoners Act 1950 and each case will require to be examined on its merits.

Arrest of Pakistan Smugglers in Ganganagar in Rajasthan

*194. SHRI DEVENDR SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commodities which are smuggled into the country from Pakistan through the borders of Ganganagar District in Rajasthan;

(b) whether during the last four months, 25 smugglers were arrested and three killed despite the fact that the Police force posted there is very inadequate;

(c) whether most of the smugglers are Pakistanis who come well equipped for espionage work and live in India on the sale proceeds of smuggled goods and purchase information from "contacts";

(d) whether some of the smuggler spies have been detected carrying pensized pistols made in China and very sensitive cameras capable of taking pictures from a distance of 300 yards and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to curb such smuggling and espionage activities of Pakistanis ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Gold, silver, watches, cinnamon, hashish, cloves, almond, precious stones, terylene cloth and items like durries, Khes etc.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) It would not be correct to say that only Pakistani smugglers are active on the border; smugglers are from both India and Pakistan.

It cannot be ruled out that at times the Pak Intelligence agencies exploit smugglers for espionage activities in India.

(d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(e) The Border Security Force is maintaining constant vigil on the border. Patrolling carried out by the Border Security Force is being further intensified. Close liaison and coordination with the local police authorities of the State Government are being maintained.

Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*195. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of reference for the Commission to go into the question of the disputed boundaries between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in finalising the scheme; and

(d) whether Government have called any meeting of the representatives of the three States to settle the terms of reference and, if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (d). The terms of reference of the Commission have not been settled. Initially, an effort was made to promote mutual discussion among the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to evolve agreed terms of reference. As this effort failed to evoke a response, we decided to hold discussions with the Chief Ministers. Discussions have already been held with the Chief Minister of Haryana; similar discussions are proposed to be held with the other two Chief Ministers.

कांगड़ा के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

*196. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले के कितने ग्रामों में बिजली पहुंचाई गई है;

(ख) क्या उन गांवों में जिनका विद्युतीकरण पिछले दो वर्षों में किया गया था घरों में अभी तक बिजली के मीटर नहीं लगाये गए हैं जबकि इसके लिए जमानत की राशि ठेकेदारों के जरिए एक वर्ष पहले ही वसूल कर ली गई थी;

(ग) भाग (ख). में उल्लिखित मकानों में कितने ऐसे हैं, जिनमें कि फिटिंग तीन मास पहले छः मास पहले तथा एक वर्ष पहले पूरी हो गई थी और जिनमें अब तक बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई गई;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले में 30 सितम्बर 1970 तक 731 ग्रामों को बिजली दी गई।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के अधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि आज से दो वर्ष पूर्व विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों में जिन उपभोक्ताओं ने अपेक्षित औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण कर ली थीं उनको मीटर और बिजली कनेक्शन दे दिये गए हैं। ठेकेदारों को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे विद्युत विभाग की ओर से सिक्योरिटी डिपाजिट की राशि लें।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). कांगड़ा जिले में बिजली के कनेक्शनों के संबन्ध में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। यदि धन और उपस्कर उपलब्ध हों और अपेक्षित औपचारिकता पूर्ण की गई हों तो हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार कनेक्शन संबंधी अभ्यावेदनों के प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें नम्बर से कनेक्शन देती है।

Control of barter deals through public sector

*197. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that

barter deals will henceforth be conducted exclusively through the public sector agencies;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government have set up a Project and Equipment Corporation as a subsidiary of the S.T.C. to supply rolling stock to overseas countries and participate in the development of the infra-structure of developing countries, including turn-key projects; and

(d) the other details in this regard and how it is likely to benefit the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Sometime back it was decided that barter deals should be conducted only through public sector trading agencies which should take initiative in identifying the commodities whose exports should be promoted on barter basis to achieve additionality in exports and to utilise the foreign exchange earned in importing commodities that are essential to the economy of the country.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to set up a Engineering Products and Consultancy Services Corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation. The proposed subsidiary will specialise in large ventures and turn-key projects, concentrating in the fieid of—

(i) Railway systems including locomotive and other rolling stock, track and signal equipment, etc.

(ii) Complete industrial plants and projects;

(iii) Public utilities; and

(iv) Castings, forgings, Ancillary equipment for big international manufacturing concerns such as in automobile industry.

This will assist the country in organising exports of engineering products and taking up joint ventures and turn-key jobs in a big way.

Smuggling of Indian films into South Africa

*198. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Exports Corporation stated in Bombay on the 29th July, 1970 that the smuggling of Indian films overseas caused an annual loss of over Rs. 3 crores.

(b) whether he had also stated that most of the Indian films were smuggled to South Africa through London, Mauritius, Dubai and Hongkong and that Indian films were exhibited all over South Africa;

(c) whether he has made a representation to Government that the ban on the export of Indian films to South Africa should be lifted seeing that Indian gramophone records, newspapers, and periodicals are allowed to be exported to South Africa; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) No reliable information is available regarding the extent of clandestine exhibition of Indian films abroad including South Africa as well as the precise loss of foreign exchange on this account. Various measures taken to check the smuggling of films include collection of intelligence through reliable information and specialised sources, keeping a vigilant eye on the baggage of passengers and patrolling of roads, coast and other valunerable areas and the sea. So far as South Africa is concerned, on careful consideration it has been decided not to deviate from the general policy in respect of export of films.

Recommendations of Committee of Secretaries Relating To A.R.C. Report on I.A.S.

*199. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretaries' Committee, appointed by Government to go into the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, has rejected the main recommendation of the A.R.C. that the I.A.S. should be converted from an All-purpose service into a functional service;

(b) whether the Committee has suggested reservation of higher administrative posts for the I.A.S. at the Secretariat level, in public undertakings and in the State; and

(c) if so, Government's decisions on the Committee's recommendations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMITI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Committee of Secretaries set up to examine the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relationships also examined the recommendations regarding the All India Services, including the IAS, made in the ARC's report on Personnel Administration. The matter is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken so far. The decision finally taken by the Government will be placed before Parliament in due course.

Iron Ore supplies to Japan

*200. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry have commented on the lack of dependability of iron-ore supplies from India;

(b) if so, the reasons on which they based such an opinion; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Public Sector Undertakings trading with Taiwan

*201. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the public sector undertakings to trade with their counter-parts in Taiwan;

(b) if so, since when this permission was granted; and

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings trading with Taiwan?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Generally no distinction is made between public sector or private sector enterprises in regard to their rights and obligations under laws and rules generally applicable to trading enterprises in the country. As the House is aware, there is no ban on trading with Taiwan.

Rebel Nagas Plans to Start Trouble in Manipur Area

*202. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have been warned against rebel Naga's plans to start large scale trouble in areas of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): Government are aware of the activities and designs of underground Nagas. Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against the activities of unlawful elements.

Punjab Government's Request for Sale of its Lottery Tickets Abroad

*203. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to allow its lottery tickets to be sold abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In March 1970, the State Government had asked for permission to sell tickets of the State lottery outside India but their proposal was not approved.

Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement

*204. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 509 on the 19th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the talks between the Government of India and Afghanistan Government

for trade exchanges have been completed for the year 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). At the invitation of the Royal Afghan Government, Foreign Trade Secretary visited Kabul from November 13 to November 14, 1970 and held talks with the Afghan Minister of Commerce. As a result of their discussions, letter was exchanged on November 14 about the arrangement for trade exchanges between the two countries during 1970-71 (August-July).

2. Since the current trade arrangement expires on July 31, 1971, it has been agreed that:

(i) trade exchanges between the two countries will continue to be regulated till then i.e. July 31, 1971, by the procedures applicable during the previous period viz 1968-69 and 1969-70. Under this procedure, imports by India of Afghan fresh fruits, dry fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs are counter-balanced by export to Afghanistan of certain specified Indian products. However, imports of wool and cotton from Afghanistan and exports from India of certain types of machinery and machine tools, automobiles, Compressors, Cranes, drugs & medicines etc. are allowed against payment in free foreign exchange;

(ii) the improvements in the existing system, which the Indian side has been pressing, will be considered by the two sides while framing the Trade Arrangement for the period commencing from 1st August, 1971. Meanwhile, the two sides will engage themselves in meaningful discussions on intended improvements at a mutually convenient date as early as possible and make every effort to persuade the trading communities to desist from abusing the existing system to the disadvantage of producers and consumers of Indian and Afghan products;

(iii) the afghan Government will take appropriate measures within the framework of their rules and regulation, to remove the difficulties experienced by the Indian importers as a result of procedures relating to the issueance of Afghan Transit Certificates;

(iv) transit procedures and procedures for Indian counter-exports will be fully observed and streamlined to the advantage of the producers and consumers of the two countries and to maintain reasonable prices of Afghan products in India and Indian products in Afghanistan;

(v) the Indian importers will be persuaded to step up the export of non-traditional items from India to the extent of 25% of the value of their imports from Afghanistan; and

(vi) the two Governments will co-operate with each other in preventing the diversion of goods imported from each other to third countries.

The two sides further agreed that when new arrangement for the period commencing from 1st August 1971 is concluded, efforts will be made to provide for facilities for diversification of their mutual trade.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation at Fair Prices

*205. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation has decided to purchase extra long staple variety of cotton at "fair prices";

(b) whether the cotton dealers and producers have opposed such an initiative on the part of the Cotton Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) As indicated in the statement laid by the Minister of Foreign Trade on the Table of the House on 31-7-1970, the Cotton Corporation is to purchase extra-long staple variety of cotton at fair prices. The corporation has not yet taken any specific decision in that direction.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scheme for Monopoly Purchases of Kapas in Maharashtra

*206. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2534 on the 12th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have considered and discussed with the State Government a scheme for monopoly purchase of Kapas in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether the permission has been given to the State Government to implement the scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The State Government have had discussions with the Central Government on the subject. The matter is under examination.

दिल्ली की एक फर्म द्वारा विदेशों में नौकरियों के लिए प्रलोभन देना

*207. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 28 अगस्त, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 662 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 4 जून, 1970 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत पार्लियामेंट पुलिस थाने में मेसर्स फारेन ट्रेवल्स एण्ड एम्पलायमेंट कारपोरेशन, कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली के भागीदारों के विरुद्ध दर्ज कराये गये मामले की जांच से संबंधित अन्तरिम और अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) से (ग). इस मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है। दिल्ली से बाहर रहने वाले कुछ साक्षियों से अभी पूछताछ की जानी है। इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या कथित कार्पोरेशन ने विभिन्न प्रकार के रोजगार दिलाने के लिए, जैसा कि उसने दावा किया है, वास्तव में विदेशों से कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था अथवा उसके उनसे कोई संबंध थे।

Modernisation of Sick Textile Mills

*208. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to modernise the sick textile mills which require help;

(b) if so, the names of the textile Mills which will be benefited by this scheme; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The question of modernisation of sick cotton textile mills has been receiving the attention of Government. A Working Group under the chairmanship of the Managing Director, National Textile Corporation is currently studying the problem.

Production of Power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station

*209. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power produced so far from Tarapur Atomic Power Project giving the date when the power production started;

(b) the details of month-wise production during this period;

(c) what was the expected production to run this station on the assured load; and

(d) the reasons for the short fall in the production and the distribution to the concerned States?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total energy generated by Tarapur Atomic Power Station from October 3, 1969, the date on which it started commercial operation, to end of October, 1970 was 2140 million units.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the details of actual and expected month-wise generation of power and the reasons for shortfall is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Month	Power generated in million Units.	Expected generation in million Units.
October 1969	116.971	225
November 1969	166.128	225
December 1969	151.487	225
January 1970	174.407	225
February 1970	165.243	225
March 1970	213.416	225
April 1970	220.691	225
May 1970	241.648	225
June 1970	154.313	225
July 1970	131.038	120
August 1970	127.539	120
September 1970	123.434	225
October 1970	153.839	225
	2139.952	2715

Note 1—The average monthly energy sent out from the Station should be about 225 Million units in the non-monsoon period and about 120 Million Units during annual scheduled maintenance period, which coincides with monsoon, in order to achieve the targetted annual despatch of 2500 Million units.

Note 2—The reasons for shortfall in production are:

(i) Necessity for depletion of Koyna lake for carrying out repairs to the Koyna dam;

(ii) Limitations in despatch of power at the initial stage due to defects in the Switchyard which is maintained by Maharashtra State Electricity Board;

(iii) Inability of Gujarat system to absorb its full share of power;

(iv) Very early onset of the monsoon this year reducing system load demands.

Central Directives to States re. Completion of their Irrigation Projects

*210. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directives to the States concerned that the irrigation projects, which are already under construction, should be completed within the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how many irrigation projects are under construction in the States giving their names, Statewise;

(c) the progress so far made in each State; and

(d) the total cost of all the projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) In the Fourth Plan emphasis has been laid on the completion of all the major schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made and of all the medium schemes. Keeping this in consideration, the Planning Commission have urged, in the guide lines issued to the State Governments for the formulation of the Annual Plans, that priority should be given for accelerating the progress on continuing schemes which are already in an advanced stage of construction with a view to completing them as soon as possible. It has also been pointed out that special attention would need to be given by the States to phase the programme of construction of medium schemes with the objective of completing them in the Fourth Plan.

(b) A statement as *ANNEXURE* I. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4304/70].

(c) A statement showing the development of Irrigation facilities in the various States from major and medium irrigation projects, as *ANNEXURE* II. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4304/70].

(d) About Rs. 2667 crores including the expenditure of about Rs. 1415 crores incurred till the end of 1969-70.

Steps to Check Secessionist Tendencies in Tamil Nadu

1201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Shri K.A. Mathialagan, former Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu, at the State Autonomy Conference held in Madras on the 12th and 13th September, 1970, where he had pointed out the drawbacks in the present Constitution of India and demanded a reappriasal and redrafting of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether at the same conference, Shri E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, leader of Dravidra Kazhagam, warned that if greater autonomy for the States was not granted it would lead to "Serious consequences"; and

(d) if so, the steps teken by Government to check these secessionist tendencies of Tamil Nadu leaders and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Appointment of Ministers/Ex-Ministers in Undertakings

1202. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to debar Ministers or ex-Ministers or defeated Ministers from service in semi-Government institutions, public sectors or private sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether this provision will be applicable to all those Ministers who are enjoying such posts at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONCS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. Moreover, even now there are instructions to the effect that while an individual holds the office of Minister, he should not be in the service of any such institution or undertaking.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Documents from a Pakistani Spy Arrested in Rajasthan

1203. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Pakistani spy arrested recently in Rajasthan while trying to cross the Indo-Pak border and names of his alleged accomplices;

(b) the nature of documents and material seized from them;

(c) whether the Pakistani spy was operating a wireless code regularly which he bought from his alleged accomplices;

(d) the total number of spies (Pakistani and Indian) arrested, State-wise, during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken to check the spying activity and, if no steps have been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). One Indian was recently arrested at the border by Rajasthan police and, on the basis of information furnished by him, two other Indians were arrested for suspected espoinage activities. A case has been registered against them under sections 3/9 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The case is under investigation. Hence it would not be desirable to disclose further details at this stage.

(d) No such arrests have been made by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory Administrations of A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands, Manipur and Pondicherry.

A statement showing the information furnished by the State Government of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi is attached.

Information is awaited from the remaining States, and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Adequate machinery exists to check espionage activities.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	No. of persons arrested for suspected espionage activities during 3 years ending 31-10-70.	
		Indians	Pakistanis
1.	Haryana	13	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5	—
3.	Chandigarh	4	2
4.	Delhi	15	3

Strike by S.T.C. Offices

1204. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total loss to the S.T.C. on account of non-clearance of goods at various branches in India during the strike of its employees in September, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): Information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon is possible.

दिल्ली में हत्या, लूट, डकैती और राहजनी के मामले

1205. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में हत्या, लूट, डकैती और राहजनी के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा हुई; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने मामलों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच की ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) 1-11-68 से 31-10-70 की अवधि के दौरान इन मदों के अंतर्गत दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

हत्या – 217
लूट-पाट – 394
डकैती – 20
बटमारी – 373

(ख) 1-11-68 से 31-10-70 की अवधि के दौरान अभियोजित और दण्डित (सिद्ध-दोष) किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

अपराध	अभियोजित (चालान) किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दण्डित (सिद्ध-दोष) किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
हत्या	267	53
लूट-पाट	291	16
डकैती	55	—
बटमारी	231	16

(ग) हत्या के दो मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पर्यवेक्षण में की गई ।

Enquiry into the Death of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

1206. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held to look into the circumstances of the death of late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar;

(b) if so, by whom and when;

(c) whether Government would lay a copy of the enquiry report on the Table of the House: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). As was stated in answer to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 919 dated December 9, 1957, a confidential enquiry into the matter was held by the Deputy Inspector General of Police Delhi, and it would not be appropriate to lay on the Table of the House copies of his confidential report. The Inquiry Officer had come to the conclusion that it was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Dr. Ambedkar's death was due to natural causes and that there was no evidence whatsoever to suspect any foul play.

Recommendations of A.R.C. on Personnel Administration

1207. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in accepting the recommendations of the A.R.C. on Personnel Administration; and

(b) the date by which it is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As many of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration have far-reaching implications on the aspect of Personnel Administration, it is but natural that a very careful scrutiny and consideration have to be given to them before they are accepted or otherwise by the Government. It is, therefore, natural that it should take some time more before the Government's decisions on these recommendations are taken. The recommendations are already being examined and processed. The process of issuing Government's decisions on them is likely to take a few months more.

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति जब्त की गई थी उन्हें ऋण प्रदान करना

1208. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति को पाकिस्तान में जब्त कर लिया गया था उन्हें ऋण प्रदान करने के आशय वाला अनेक संसद-सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरकृत एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन में क्या लिखा है अथवा उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक की गई अथवा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां। कतिपय माननीय संसद् सदस्यों ने आग्रह किया है कि सितम्बर, 1965 में भारत-पाक संघर्ष के समय पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा जिन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की परिसम्पत्तियां जब्त कर ली गई थीं, उन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ताकि वे भारत में स्वयं पुनः स्थापित हो सकें।

(ग) मामले पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

Measures to Check Illegal Manufacture of Explosives in West Bengal

1209. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have suggested to the Central Government to ban sale of Potassium Chlorate without licence in the neighbouring States with a view to checking large scale manufacture of explosives in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the suggestion made by the Government of West Bengal;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in this direction; and

(d) if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No Sir. However, the Central Government have issued instructions to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take strict measures to prevent any leakage of Potassium Chlorate.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

1210. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक अभियुक्त को हिन्दी में बयान देने की अनुमति दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हिन्दी जानने वाले न्यायाधीशों के पीठ का पठन करने के लिए आदेश पारित किया था;

(ग) क्या उक्त आदेशों को भारत के महान्यायवादी द्वारा विरोध किये जाने के कारण रोका गया है; और

(घ) कब तक अंग्रेजी को न्यायालय की भाषा के पद से हटाया जाएगा।

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देते हुए एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 में निर्दिष्ट है कि जब तक संसद विधि द्वारा या अन्यथा व्यवस्था न करें, तब तक उच्चतम न्यायालय में और प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में सभी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा में होगी। वर्तमान में उच्चतम न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग को बदलने का सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 (2) के साथ पढ़ा जाने वाला राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 7 (जो 7 मार्च, 1970 से लागू किया गया) में यह व्यवस्था है कि राज्य का राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति से उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में हिन्दी भाषा अथवा कोई अन्य भाषा जो राज्य में राजकीय अभिप्राय हेतु प्रयोग की जाती हो, के प्रयोग की अनुमति दे सकते हैं।

विवरण

प्रश्न से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किस मामले विशेष से यह संबंधित है। उच्चतम न्यायालय में सुलभ रिकार्ड के आधार पर यह पाया गया कि दो व्यक्तियों को अपने मामले में हिन्दी में बहस करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। प्रथम मामले का संबंध अपीलकर्ता कामेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा ने सन् 1969 की क्रिमिनल अपील संख्या 2 में उन्होंने आवेदन किया था कि वे हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य भाषा नहीं जानते। अन्ततः उनके मामले की सुनवाई भारत के माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधिपति तथा माननीय न्यायाधिपति वी० भार्गव हिन्दी ज्ञाता न्यायाधीशों की बैंच द्वारा की गई। दूसरा मामला श्री राजनारायण से संबंधित है, उसके बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय की कार्यवाही और आदेशों के उद्धरण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

श्री राजनारायण द्वारा दायर की गई रिट याचिका 1970 की संख्या 315 दिनांक 27-8-1970 की कार्यवाही

"प्रार्थी को थोड़ी देर सुनने के पश्चात् न्यायालय ने इस याचिका की

सुनवाई उसे सुनने हेतु नया बैंच बनाने तक के लिए स्थगित कर दी । इस मामले को कल की सूची में दिखाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और प्रार्थी को 28-8-1970 न्यायालय में उपस्थित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।"

सन 1970 की रिट याचिका संख्या 315 दिनांक 23-9-1970 की कार्यवाही

"श्री राजनारायण ने न्यायालय को सूचित किया कि उन्होंने मेसर्स राममूर्ति एण्ड कंपनी एडवोकेट्स जो उनकी याचिका के रिकार्ड में अंकित थे निवृत कर दिया है और तत्पश्चात् 5 मिनट तक न्यायालय को अपना बयान दिया । तदन्तर श्री सिगवी ने कुछ मिनट न्यायालय को बयान दिया। सुनवाई समाप्त हो गई"

रिट याचिका में दिनाँक 10-9-1970 का आदेश जिसमें उनको हस्तक्षेप करने की अनुमति दी गई

"श्री राजनारायण ने कल हिन्दी में बहस करने का आग्रह किया । उनको थोड़ी देर इस दृष्टि से सुना गया कि क्या हम उनको समझ सकते हैं क्योंकि यह बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण याचिका है जिसमें एक नागरिक की स्वतन्त्रता अन्यस्त है । चूंकि मामला महत्वपूर्ण था, हमने उनको कुछ समय सुना । महान्यायवादी श्री दफ्तरी जो उनका विरोध कर रहे थे और बैंच के कुछ सदस्य कल उनके बयान जो हिन्दी में दिये गये थे उन्हें नहीं समझ सके । इन परिस्थितियों में, श्री राजनारायण को अपनी बहस हिन्दी में जारी रखने की अनुमति देना निरर्थक है । उनके परामर्शदाता श्री डी० पी० सिंह वहां उपस्थित थे और उनकी सहायता कर रहे थे । हमने निम्नांकित तीन विकल्पों का सुझाव दिया :—

(क) कि वे अंग्रेजी में बहस कर सकते हैं; या

(ख) वे अपने परामर्शदाता को अनुमति दे सकते हैं कि वह उनके मामले को प्रस्तुत करें, या

(ग) वे अपने बयान लिख कर अंग्रेजी में दे सकते हैं । इस न्यायालय की भाषा अंग्रेजी है (संविधान का अनुच्छेद 348 देखें) श्री राजनारायण इन सुझावों से सहमत नहीं हैं और हम समझते हैं कि वे सहमत नहीं हैं, अतः हमारे लिए केवल एक विकल्प है कि उनका हस्तक्षेप रद्द कर दें । हम इसके अनुसार आज्ञा देते हैं ।"

Elections to Delhi Municipal Corporation

1211. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had rejected the date for the polling as suggested by the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b). Under Section 11 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the necessary powers vest with the Commissioner of the Corporation and the question of Central Government rejecting the date of polling suggested by Delhi Municipal Corporation, does not arise.

C.B.I. inquiry re: Import Licences on False, Representations

1212. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has recently unearthed a number of

firms which obtained import licences worth lakhs of rupees on the basis of false representations and fictivious factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation is investigating cases where import licence of the value of Rs. 22 lakhs are alleged to have been obtained on the basis of mis-representation. As some of the cases are still under investigation, it will not be in the public interest to disclose their names or the details at this stage.

Setting up of joint Industrial Undertakings by India in Philippines

1213. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has set up joint industrial undertakings in the Philippines;

(b) if so, the nature of the undertakings; and

(c) the items to be manufactured by the joint ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The Government have granted approval to M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona, to set up an industrial joint venture in Philippines for the manufacture of diesel engines. The project is under implementation.

Limit on Size of Central and State Ministries

1214. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether overall expenditure on the Union Ministers has gone up by over 150 per cent during the past decade;

(b) if so how the expenditure on Ministers/ Deputy Ministers in regard to their salaries and perquisites at the Centre in 1960-61 compares with that in 1970-71;

(c) the reasons for such increase;

(d) whether in view of such ever increasing expenditure, Government propose to enforce a limit on the size of the Councils of Ministers; and

(e) if so, the directions/instructions given to the State Governments in this regard and how it is ensured that the size of the Councils of Ministers does not exceed the limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the actual expenditure incurred on the pay and allowances etc. of Ministers during the year 1960-61 and the Budget Estimates for the pay and allowances etc. for the year 1970-71 is attached. The increase is mainly under the head "travelling allowance". Such a comparison of the expenditure on perquisites of Ministers is not possible at this stage as the expenditure was not booked separately in the accounts for 1960-61.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Central Government have not given any such direction. The question as to what should be the size of a Council of Ministers in a State is a matter which falls exclusively within the purview of the State concerned.

STATEMENT

	Actual Expenditure incurred on Council of Ministers during 1960-61	Budget Estimates of the expenditure on the Council of Ministers for 1970-71
Pay of Ministers and Deputy Ministers	11,62,990	13,29,000
Allowances, Honoraria etc.	91,275	99,000
Travelling Expenses	9,58,000	14,40,000
Payment to Railway/ Defence Deptts.	..	1,60,000
Other Charges	..	..
TOTAL:—	22,12,274	30,28,000

केरल के एक संस्थान में भारतीय लड़कियों को भिक्षुणियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

1215. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले:** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि केरल में विदेशी मुद्रा से निर्मित निर्मला भवन में भारतीय लड़कियों को विदेशों में बेचने के लिए भिक्षुणियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या भारत के कई संस्थानों तथा सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा ने भी इस घृणित कार्य का विरोध किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस संस्थान को बन्द कराने का विचार है जो इस प्रकार का कार्य कर रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) (क), (ग), (घ) और (ङ) : पश्चिम यूरोप में कानवेंट्स इत्यादि में कार्य करने के लिए केरल युवतियों की कथित बिक्री की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) : जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

World tour by team of castings and forgings exporters

1216. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of castings and forgings exporters has been sent on a world tour to explore new markets for these items;

(b) if so, the names of members of the team and the foreign exchange sanctioned therefor; and

(c) which specific countries, with potential markets for these products, will be visited by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Names of the members' of the team are given in statement enclused. The Government have sanctioned US $ 312 (@ US $ 8 per day for 39 days) to each of the members to supplement their daily allowance defrayed by U.N.D.P. for their stay in countries other than U.S.A. Travel cost and daily allowance to members for stay in U.S.A. will be borne by US AID.

(c) The countries to be visited by the team are: Kenya, U.A.R., Iran, Lebanon, Switzerland, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, U.K., Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Australia, Hongkong, Thailand and Singapore.

STATEMENT

1. Shri A.P.M. Mascarenhas
   Sales Executive
   Braithwaite and Co. (I) Ltd.,
   Hide Road,
   Calcutta-43.

2. Shri H.H. Sookias
   Director
   R.S. Iron Industries (P) Ltd.,
   56-D, Free School Street
   Calcutta-16

3. Shri K. Prosad
   M/s. Prosad and Prasad
   4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue
   Calcutta-13

4. Shri A.K. Bajoria
   Vice-President
   Central India Machine Mfg. Co.
   Birlanagar
   Gwalior (M.P.)

5. Shri N.G. Chakrabarti
   Foundary Technologist
   Prop. M/s. N.G. Chakrabarti and Co.
   3-D, Nandy Street,
   Calcutta-29.

बाढ़ ग्रस्त नदियों द्वारा हुई क्षति

1217. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव**: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्य-वार उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें पिछले दो महीनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आई थी;

(ख) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप प्रत्येक राज्य में जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई और फसलों को कितनी क्षति पहुंची; और

(ग) विभिन्न स्थानों पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1970 के महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों की निम्नलिखित नदियों में बाढ़ें आईं:–

असम: ब्रह्मपुत्र और ऊपर की पहुंचों में इसकी उपनदियां तथा बारक और इसकी उपनदियां।

बिहार: गंगा और बागमती।

गुजरात: तापी, नर्मदा, मिंडोला, पूर्णा, विश्वमित्री, शेदी, वर्तक, भोगावों, भदर और शेत्रुंजी।

मध्य प्रदेश: नर्मदा और तापी

उड़ीसा: महानदी, खरसुवान, वैतरणी, सुवर्णरेखा।

तमिल नाडु: पझयार और वेल्लियार।

उत्तर प्रदेश: लोनी, सई, गोमती और घाघरा।

पश्चिमी बंगाल: कंसवती, दुर्वाचिट्टी, कालियाघई, शिलावती, कपिलेश्वरी, बलियाघई, सुवर्णरेखा, मुंडेश्वरी, दामोदर, द्वारकेश्वर, मयूराक्षी, भागीरथी, इवारका, अजय, कुनूर, बका, जलंगी, कारा, कुइया, कपई, वक्रेश्वर, तीस्ता, जलढाका, कलजानी, नोनई, गदाधर रायडोक, हरिभंगा।

मणिपुर: इम्फाल, इरिल, कोंग्वा, नबुंल, थोंबल, बानजुंग।

(ख) गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और मणिपुर के राज्यों में सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1970 की बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति के आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। चूंकि असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के राज्यों के लिए केवल इन दो महीनों में हुई क्षति के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए इन राज्यों के संबंध में 1970 की मानसून के दौरान हुई क्षति के आंकड़े विवरण में दिए गए हैं। तमिलनाडु सरकार से अब तक किसी क्षति की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) तटबंधों के निर्माण वर्तमान तटबंधों को ऊंचा करके उन्हें पक्का करने, निकास नालियों के निर्माण, नदी नियंत्रण कार्यों, नगर सुरक्षा कार्यों और बाढ़ नियंत्रणार्थ पानी के संचय के लिए जलाशयों जैसे बाढ़-नियंत्रण उपाय विभिन्न राज्यों में हाथ में लिए गए। इन उपायों को जारी रखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	फसलों को क्षति: क्षेत्र लाख हेक्टेयर में	फसलों को क्षति: मूल्य, लाख रुपयों में	मकानों को क्षति: संख्या	मकानों को क्षति: मूल्य, लाख रुपयों में	जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को पहुंची क्षति, लाख रुपयों में	कुल क्षति लाख रुपयों में
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1970 में बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति							
1.	गुजरात	415	10.3	1695.0	203658	980.9	4255.0	6930.9
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	245	14.2	3567.8	534900	2034.9	360.1	5962.8
3.	पश्चिम बंगाल	79	8.3	5729.2	475727	1086.4	1483.7	8299.3
4.	मणिपुर	कुछ नहीं	नगण्य	8.0	100	1.2	4.7	13.9
	1970 में बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति							
1.	असम	37	2.0	860.3	57746	89.0	93.6	1042.9
2.	बिहार	2	4.0	1374.2	16399	30.9	1.8	1406.9
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	45	0.4	उपलब्ध नहीं	750	उपलब्ध नहीं	2.3	2.3
4.	उड़ीसा	8	3.2	249.1	13265	8.8	63.5	321.4

Ceylon ban on Tamil films

1218. SHRI V. NARASIHMA RAO
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has pleaded with the Centre to ensure that the Ceylon Government did not ban the entry of Tamil pictures in that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. No Communication on the subject has been received from the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of South Indian journals into Ceylon by direct subscription by readers

1219. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil publishers have requested the Union Government to take up the matter with the Ceylon Government regarding the Ceylon Government's decision to replace the system of bulk imports of South Indian journals into the Island through agents by the direct subscription by readers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have since taken up this issue with that Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Ceylon Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. No formal communication has been received from the Tamil Publishers on the subject.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Change in hours of work of cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi

1220. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the hours of work of the Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi were changed against the general shopping hours;

(b) the comparative sales this year after the change and the corresponding period last year; and

(c) whether it has been considered that closing at 6 p.m. deprives workers in offices of an opportunity to shop at the Cottage Industries Emporium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a)

(i) Customers used to wait outside the Emporium from 10.00 A.M. onwards.

(ii) Lunch interval kept the Emporium open upto 7.30 p.m. denying facility to the employees to attend to their personal needs, such as purchases, medical attendance of their dependents etc.

(iii) The Emporium has to work 8 hours a day and without lunch break now, the closing time has had to be fixed at 6.00 p.m.

(b) A statement giving the comparative sales for this year after the change, and the corresponding period last year, is attached.

(c) The statement of comparative sales referred to in part (b) does not appear to indicate that closing at 6.00 p.m. deprives the workers in offices an opportunity to shop at the Emporium.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

1970	Rs.	1969	Rs.
May	11,33,121	May	9,78,595
June	9,91,173	June	7,62,452
July	10,34,526	July	9,13,081
August	11,67,175	August	10,84,978
September	11,37,050	September	10,76,426

भूमि हथियाओ आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत बंदी बनाये गये व्यक्ति

1221. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जुलाई 1970 से लेकर अब तक भारतीय साम्यवादी दल, किसान सभा तथा अन्य संगठनों के नेतृत्व में गरीब किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों द्वारा चलाये गये भूमि हथियाओ आन्दोलन में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने व्यक्ति बंदी बनाये गये, उनमें से कितने अभी तक जेल में हैं और कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

राज्य	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जिन पर मुकदमा चल रहा है उनकी संख्या	जो जेल में हैं उनकी संख्या
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6621	2847	—
असम	526	*	—
गुजरात	1628	111	—

1	2	3	4
हरियाणा	410	381	—
तमिल नाडु	12757	—	—
मैसूर	1801	188	—
पंजाब	3070	96	—
राजस्थान	1197	*	*
मेघालय	—	—	—
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र			
अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	—	—
चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
दिल्ली	45	—	—
दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	—	—
गोवा, दमन और दीव	—	—	—
लकादीव, मिनीकाय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह	—	—	—
मनीपुर	—	—	—
नेफा	—	—	—
पांडिचेरी	80	*	—

* सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

बिहार, उड़ीसा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, केरल, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, नागालैंड, उत्तरप्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकारों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से सूचना अभी आनी है।

Jobless Engineers

1222. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether she is aware that about one lakh jobless Engineers are still on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the country;

(b) whether they are made to accept as low-paid jobs as that of Class IV employees while in apprenticeship; and

(c) the concrete proposals as a crash programme Government are considering to make use of this wealth of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. Latest figures available with the Directorate-General of Employment and Training show that on the 30th June, 1973, there were 60705 engineers on the live registers of the employment exchanges in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Government initiated in May 1968 several measures for creating more job opportunities for engineers. These measures are being implemented by the Central Ministries and the State Governments.

Details of progress made in the implementation of these measures were given while answering Unstarred Question No. 823 in the Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1970.

Damage to Property and Crops Due to Floods in Dhenkanal

1223. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parts of Orissa, particularly the district of Dhenkanal, were affected by floods;

(b) if so, the details of loss to public property, standing crops etc;

(c) whether any relief has been provided by the Union Government through the State Government for the benefit of the affected people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Orissa have reported that nine districts of the State including Dhenkanal district were affected by floods this year.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However the State Government have allotted about Rs. 40,000 for house building grants, Rs. 50,000 for loans to agriculturists and Rs. 4,000 for gratutious relief and transportation of relief goods.

STATEMENT

The Government of Orissa have reported the following damages due to floods in various districts including Dhenkanal district during the floods in 1970:—

1. Area affected 3.8 lakh ha.
2. Population affected 19.4 lakhs
3. Damage to crops.
   (a) Area 3.2 lakh ha.
   (b) Value Rs. 249.1 lakhs
4. Damage to houses.
   (a) Nos. 13265
   (b) Value Rs. 8.8 lakhs
5. Cattle lost (Nos) 26
6. Human lives lost (Nos) 8
7. Damage to public utilities. Rs. 63.5 lakhs
8. Total damage to crops, houses and public utilities. Rs. 321.4 lakhs

The damages reported in the Dhenkanal district are as follows:

1. No. of villages affected: 452
2. Population affected 3,26,312
3. Cropped area affected 8,000 ha.
4. No. of houses damaged 877
5. No. of cattle lost 5
6. Human lives lost Nil
7. Public utilities. (a) Roads-63(b) Tanks etc-114(c) Schools-21
   (b) Embankments etc.

Survey by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Marine Products

1224. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey report, submitted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Marine products has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken on the recommendations made in the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Survey report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on India's Export Potential of Marine Products has been received recently by the Government and is under examination.

Definition of 'Workman' under the F.R. 56(b)

1225. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meaning and scope of the term 'Workman' under F.R. 56(b) includes drivers of motor vehicles in an undertaking of motor transport like the Manipur State Transport run by the Government of Manipur;

(b) whether the term 'Workman' under the said F.R. 56(b) is very limited in scope; and

(c) if so, the categories of workman which will come under the said Rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Note below Clause (b) of Fundamental Rule 56 defines 'workman' as follows:

> "In this clause, a 'workman' means a highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled artisan employed on a monthly rate of pay in an industrial or a work-charged establishment."

F.R. 56 (b) applies to those workmen who are governed by the Fundamental Rules and the scope of the term 'workman' and the categories of persons who will be covered by this term are indicated in the rule itself. Drivers of motor vehicles under the Government (including those of the Manipur State Transport) do not, therefore, come within the purview of this definition of 'workmen'.

Setting up of Soda Ash Plant in Argentina by Tatas

1226. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed plant to be set up in Argentina by M/s. Tatas for the manfacture of soda Ash has been cleared by Government; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). On 31st December, 1969 the Government of Argentina promulgated a decree authorising the calling of international bids for the establishment of a 200,000 tons per year Sodium Carbonate Plant and global tenders were invited on 26th February, 1970. On an application received from M/s Tata Chemicals, the firm was permitted to form a company known as Tata Sudamerica Ltd. in order to enable technical investigation to be undertaken as a first step in the preparation of the tender bid. Subsequently, in August the firm was further permitted to participate in the formation of a company called Alcalis Argentinos SACIF, as required by Argentine law for submitting the bid. It is understood that the bid was made within the due date and that this offer, along with other competing offers, are being examined by a Commission formed by the Government of Argentina. The decision of the Government of Argentina is awaited.

Nationalisation of Internal Trade of Raw Jute

1227. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an agency to take over internal trade of raw jute;

(b) if so, what are the broad features of this agency; and

(c) the time by which the proposed agency is likely to come into operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to take over the entire internal trade of raw jute in the public sector.

(b) and (c). Do Not arise.

Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts.

1228. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of pending cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts have gone up despite Government measures to bring them down; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government propose to take to ensure speedy disposal of the pending cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir, except in three High Courts.

(b) A Committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as Chairman is already looking into the problem of arrears in the High Courts and the report of the Committee is expected before the end of the year. Further measures to ensure speedy disposal of the pending cases will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

Misuse of Funds Earmarked for Flood Relief.

1229. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of irregularities and misuse of Government funds earmarked for flood relief during 1969-70 in Alwar district of Rajasthan have come to light following preliminary enquiries conducted by the Relief Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDU- STRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). According to the information supplied by the Government of Rajasthan, some such cases have come to light as a result of the inspections by the Accountant General, Rajasthan, and the Internal Audit Party of the Relief Department. They relate to grant of relief without application or in excess of that applied for or recommended, double payment, over-writing in pay orders, manipulation of vouchers, unauthorised purchase of a jeep by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Alwar, etc. The amounts involved are reported to be small.

(c) The Audit Report has been sent to the Collector of Alwar District for comments and rectification of irregularities. Further action will be taken by the State Government on receipt of the Collector's comments. Charge-sheet has been issued to the Executive Engineer concerned for the unauthorised purchase of a Jeep.

Persons Killed During Mid-Term Elections in Kerala.

1230. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed during the mid-term elections in Kerala and the number of persons injured in this connection;

(b) the steps taken by Government to maintain law and order during elections in that State; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended and prosecuted in this connection indicating the parties to which they belonged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Decision to Revise Criminal Procedure Code,

1231. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) if so, what are the objectives of the proposed revision; and

(c) when the necessary legislation for the purpose is expected to be brought before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to introduce in the current Session of Parliament, a comprehensive Bill for enacting a revised Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission.

Nationalization of Tobacco, Jute and Tea Trade

1232. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special convention of the All India congress Forum for socialist Action

held recently in Madras has urged Government to nationalise tobacco, jute and tea trade; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) We have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Wagon deal with Russia

1233. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have again decided to revive the Rail wagon deal with Russia;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether any final agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). Although both the Government of India and the Government of USSR continue to be interested in the export of railway wagons from India to USSR, no further progress has been made in the negotiations between the Soviet Purchase Organisation, V/O MACHINO IMPORT and the State Trading Corporation due to the continuing lack of agreement on the question of price.

Legislation to Check Forcible Conversion of Religion in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

1235. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa State Government have passed laws to check forcible conversion from one religion to another in their States;

(b) the number of persons who applied for such conversion in each of these States after the enactment of the law and in how many cases conversion was allowed;

(c) the approximate rate of conversion every year in those States before the enactment of the said law; and

(d) the reasons why Government have not enacted such legislations for the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A copy each of the Orissa Freedom of Religions Act, 1967 and the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968, was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 574 on the 6th December, 1968.

(b) There is no provision in the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Laws for applying for or granting permission for conversion. The question does not, therefore, arise.

(c) There was no law in those States for intimation or registration of conversion from one religion to another. The precise information asked for is, therefore, not available.

(d) Use of force for conversion can be dealt with under the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The need for any specific legislation in the matter for Union Territories has not been felt.

Transfer of High Court Judges

1236. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps Government have taken to transfer the High Court judges from one High Court to another;

(b) if so, the number of such judges transferred during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to make the programme more effective, and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Article 222(1) of the Constitu-

tion provides for the transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another where such transfer is considered necessary. Under this provision there have been eighteen transfers since 1950.

(b) Two.

(c) Government's policy is to make transfers when necessary.

Criteria for Judging Economically Backward Areas

1237. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether comments from the concerned State Governments are invited for judging the economically backward areas; and

(b) if so, the manner in which these are processed and decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is the responsibility of the State Governments to select the backward areas in their respective States. The Planning Commission had suggested the indicators of development they might use for the purpose. The development of backward areas is also undertaken by the State Governments as a part of their State Plan. As such the question of separately inviting representations from State Governments by the Planning Commission for judging the economically backward areas does not arise.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के सेवा निवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की पुनः नियुक्ति

1238. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की पुनः नियुक्ति करने और उन्हें लाभ के पदों पर लगाने की वर्तमान नीति को बदलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री और योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Reopening of sick mills by Textile Corporation

1239. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sick mills have been considered to be reopened by the Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रबड़ का मूल्य

1240. **श्री मोठालाल मीना:** क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रबड़ का मूल्य 415 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 520 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक बढ़ा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) तथा (ख). टैरिफ आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने 12 सितम्बर, 1970 से कच्चे रबड़ आर. एम. ए. ग्रेड 1 का मूल्य 520 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित कर दिया है ।

Survey of Incidence of Suicides in India

1241. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey or propose to undertake a survey of

the incidence of suicides in various States of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need for full scale research on All-India basis to ascertain the causes of suicide and to suggest remedies;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake such a project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Research Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation started making an annual survey since 1964 *inter alia*, of incidence of suicide in the country, which covers, apart from a statistical analysis, a study of the causes, trends etc. This work is now being carried out by the newly established Bureau of Police Research and Development.

(c) to (e). In view of this annual review a full scale research on an all-India basis is not considered necessary for the present.

रुई का क्रय विक्रय

1242. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह**: क्या **वैदेशिक-व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रुई के क्रय और विक्रय के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रुई व्यापारियों ने इस नीति का कड़ा विरोध किया है जब कि उत्पादकों की प्रतिक्रिया इससे भिन्न है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

वैदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) मिलों के मामले में विहित कतिपय भंडार सीमाओं को छोड़कर स्वदेशी रुई के बेचने और खरीदने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है ।

(ख) व्यापारियों द्वारा किये गये किसी विरोध अथवा उत्पादकों की किसी विशिष्ट प्रतिक्रिया की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Wagon deal with Yugoslavia

1243. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI S.R. DAMANI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deal to sell about 10,000 wagons to Yugoslavia is pending finalisation due to the price issue still not settled;

(b) whether it was due to this price issue only that the sale of wagons to Russia could not materialise; and

(c) whether in place of the S.T.C. some other suitable ministerial/official party will be entrusted to negotiate the deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation has already concluded a contract with the Yugoslav Railways for supplying 3,600 wagons. In addition to this, STC. also propose to participate in a global tender enquiry floated by Yugoslavian Railways for the procurement of 10,000 wagons.

(b) The commercial contract between the Soviet Purchase Organisation V/O Machinoimport and STC (India) has not so far been concluded due to lack of agreement on the question of price.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Setting up of Tea Corporation

1244. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tea Corporation in the public sector has been set up;

(b) if so, whether this Corporation will promote tea trade in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Tea Corporation and its role are under active consideration.

Training Scheme for Unemployed Engineers

1245. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Scheme to train unemployed engineers has already received the concurrence of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said scheme has been circulated to the States for implementation at the State level and, if so, their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The Ministry of Industrial Development have recently formulated a scheme in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for training engineering entrepreneurs and for providing financial assistance to them in setting up new industries.

(b) The details of the scheme are given in the annexure.

(c) According to the present proposal, the scheme will be a central one and will be executed by the Central Government agencies. It is being circulated to the State Governments seeking their cooperation in implementing it.

ANNEXURE

The Government of India have been considering a scheme for the training of engineers to set up new industries in the small-scale sector as well as to ensure additional financial assistance to them. For this purpose Rs. 1 crore has been allocated during the Fourth Plan period for the training programme and Rs. 2 crores for additional financial incentives. The scheme will be a Central one and will be executed by the Central Government Agencies in co-operation with the State Governments.

2. Under the scheme, a three months' training programme will be provided to technically qualified personnel to help them to set up new industries. The training programme will normally be open to unemployed engineering graduates and diploma-holders. The programme is boradly designed for those who are committed to start new industries and who would require some assistance in the formulation of their projects. It will also provide them an opportunity to see at first hand some of the existing industries in the particular field. Each engineer entrepreneur will be helped in prepairing a feasibility report on his own project during the training programme. Boarding and lodging free of cost or in lieu thereof Rs. 250/- p.m. will be provided to every trainee.

3. The financial assistance envisaged under the scheme will be made available only to those who have undergone the training programme. It will be supplementary to and will not supplent the normal financial assistance to be rendered by banks, the State Financial Corporations and other developmental agencies. The assistance will be in the form of a subsidy to cover the excess over 5% of the normal leading rate of the financial institutions.

4. It is expected that about 2,000 engineer entrepreneurs will be trained under this scheme every year.

Young Boy Sacrificed to Goddess in Delhi

1246. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a news report in the *Statesman* dated the 23rd October, 1970 that a young boy was sacrificed to Goddess Kali in Gandhinagar at Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to stop this practice of human sacrifice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Government have seen the Press note. Delhi police had received a report that a resident of Gandhi Nagar, Shahdara, had sacrificed his son to propitiate Goddess Kali some time in 1966 in village Kalalti in District Saharanpur. He is also reported to have mistreated his wife and threatened her, her brother and his children, with death. A case under Section 506 has been registered against him at Police Station Gandhi Nagar, and is under investigation. Proceedings under Section 107/150 Cr. P.C. have also been taken against him. A case under section 302/364/201 I.P.C. is reported to have been registered against him by Saharanpur Police. He was arrested in the case under section 506 I.P.C. referred to above and statement of his wife was also recorded. He has been handed over to Saharanpur Police for interrogation.

Causing death of a person wilfully or intentionally is an offence under the law.

विधान सभाओं में दल बदली रोकने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

1247. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधान मंडलों में दल बदली रोकने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार सब दलों के नेताओं की एक बैठक बुलाकर इस सम्बन्ध में किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने का है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) से (ग). दल बदल संबंधी समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को कारगर रूप देने हेतु संविधान तथा सरकार के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अधिनियम 1963 को संशोधित करने के लिये विधेयकों का मसौदा तैयार कर लिया गया है। विधेयकों को पुरःस्थापित करने से पहले विधायी प्रस्तावों पर राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने का विचार है।

Demand for Review of Chandigarh Award

1248. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the Chandigarh Award has been urged by both the Haryana and Punjab States;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Smuggling of Bomb Ingredients into West Bengal from Maharashtra and Gujarat

1250. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bomb ingredients are being smuggled into West Bengal in large quantities from Maharashtra and Gujarat States;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Central Government to tell other States where it is manufactured to treat it as ammunition;

(c) whether any arrests have been made for blackmarketing in the commodity; and

(d) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) The Chief ingredients used for manufacture of bombs are potassium chlorate and sulphur, both of which are already treated as ingredients of ammunition under the Arms Act and Rules;

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House;

(d) State Governments and Union Administrations have been asked to take effective steps to ensure that leakages of potassium chlorate etc. do not take place.

संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का मंत्रियों द्वारा उत्तर

1251. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वह तथा अन्य मंत्री संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गए पत्रों का बिल्कुल उत्तर नहीं देते या उत्तर देने में असाधारण विलंब करते हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको यह पता है कि कुछ पत्रों के उत्तर मंत्री अपने हस्ताक्षर करके नहीं भेजते और उन पर मंत्रियों के निजी सचिवों के हस्ताक्षर होते हैं और कई मामलों में तो साइक्लोस्टायल पत्र ही उत्तर में भेजे जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या उन्होंने इस संबंध में मंत्रियों को कोई निर्देश दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री और योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर देने के बारे में जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री का संबंध है वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि उन पत्रों पर, उनके प्राप्त होते ही यथासंभव शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाता है और अविलम्ब उनके उत्तर या पावतियां भेज दी जाती हैं। पत्रोत्तर नियमानुसार स्वयं मेरे हस्ताक्षरों से दिए जाते हैं। तथापि, अन्तरिम पावतियां मेरे वैयक्तिक स्टाफ के किसी सदस्य अथवा समुपयुक्त हैसियत के किसी अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षरों से भेज दी जाती हैं। साइक्लोस्टाइल किए हुए उत्तर नहीं भेजे जाते हैं।

इस मामले में जहां तक अन्य मंत्रियों का संबंध है स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है और तद्विषयक विवरण यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) दिनांक 26-6-1967 को उत्तर दिये गये लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3587 के उत्तर की ओर मंत्रिपरिषद् के सभी सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था।

Complaints Against Governors

1252. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government after the General Elections in 1967 against the Government of the States about the formation of Ministries;

(b) the names of the Governors and the States involved;

(c) the nature of complaints against each Governor and on what date the complaint was received and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the reasons why Government have not decided some broad guidlines for the Governors for different situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). When the manner of formation of some Ministries in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh came in for criticism, the attitude of Government had been explained on the relevant occasions and no other action was considered necessary in respect of such criticism regarding the Governors' exercise of powers in their discretion.

(d) Attention is invited to the answer to the Lok Sabha starred question No. 77 dated November 11, 1970.

C.B.I. Inquiry Against Municipal Councillors of Delhi

1253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Municipal Council-

lors of Delhi against whom C.B.I. has received complaints;

(b) the allegations levelled against each Councillor;

(c) the names of the Councillors against whom C.B.I. made inquiry;

(d) the result of the inquiry and the action taken against them; and

(e) in cases where enquiries have not been completed the reasons for the delay and the time by which the inquiries will be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (e). Central Bureau of Investigation had received a complaint against Shri Ram Prakash Gupta, Municipal Councillor. It was alleged that he had made unauthorised construction and used building materials, labour and truck of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, with the connivance of some officials of the Corporation. C.B.I. have looked into these allegations and have sent a report to the Municipal Corporation for consideration.

Retrenchment of National Volunteer Force Personnel

1254. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of the West Bengal National Volunteer Force personnel belonging to Barrackpore and 24-Parganas Divisions have been retrenched recently;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

राज्यपालों का सम्मेलन

1255. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यपालों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन 20 नवम्बर, 1970 को दिल्ली में होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान। राज्यपालों का सम्मेलन प्रत्येक वर्ष देश के सामान्य हित के मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए किया जाता है। आगामी सम्मेलन में राज्यपालों द्वारा राज्यों की राजनैतिक और प्रशासनिक स्थिति तथा देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार विमर्श किये जाने की आशा है।

बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्यों को निर्देश

1256. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल ही में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि वे बिजली की दरें बढ़ा दें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उन्हें दी गई सलाह या निर्देश का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार, पूंजीगत आधार पर, जैसा कि भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी संकल्प संख्या बिजली-11-3 (1)/64, दिनांक 3 मार्च,

1965 में दिया गया है, लाभ की दरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की वित्त सम्बन्धी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार करने में उनकी प्रगति का समय समय पर पुनरवलोकन कर रही है । ये लाभ दरें विभिन्न उपाय अपनाकर प्राप्त की जानी है जैसे कि टैरिफ में संशोधन करना किफायत लाना और बोर्डों की दक्षता में सुधार लाना । टैरिफ में वृद्धि लाने के लिए और किफायत करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा उठाए गए पगों समेत इस सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का 24 और 25 सितम्बर, 1970 को उटकमण्ड में हुए राज्यों के सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में पुनरवलोकन किया गया था ।

Fresh Trade Agreement with Poland

1257. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Poland have reached an agreement for fresh trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, how far this agreement is more helpful to India than the previous agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A Trade Protocol for the year 1971 has been signed in Warsaw in October 1970. Copies of this Protocol have been placed in the Parliament Library. The Protocol envisages increased two-way trade exchanges in the coming year.

C.R.P. Personnel Killed by Nagas near Marong

1258. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that five C.R.P. men were killed by the rebel nagas and took away all the arms and ammunition from them at the cease-fire area near Marong on the 22nd September, 1970;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether the rebel nagas' activities have been increased due to the Pakistan's war-like attitude for the last three months; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the challange posed by the increasing activities of the Nagas with the support of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). In the morning of 22nd September 1970 a patrol of 8 CRP was ambushed by certain unknown Naga hostiles near Maram Khunou in the Mao area of Manipur. Heavy fire was opened as a result of which six CRP personnel were killed and five were injured. Some arms and ammunition were also lost. A case has been registered and is being investigated. Vigorious efforts are being made to apprehend culprits.

(c) There has been a slight increase in the activities of the underground Nagas, specially in some parts of Manipur.

(d) Intensive patrolling and continuous vigilance are being maintained by the security forces against the activities of hostile elements. All possible steps to prevent the movement of the underground to Pakistan and back are also being taken.

Cyclone Damage in West Bengal

1259. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of West Bengal were recently hit by cyclone;

(b) the details of damage to public property, standing crops, cattle wealth etc; and

(c) whether Government have provided any relief for the rehabilitation of the affected people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal have reported that during the last week of October, 1970, a severe cyclonic storm swept over the coastal areas of 24-Parganas District, affecting 10 blocks in Basithat and Diamond Harbour Sub-divisions. According to the assessment made so far, about 40% of the crops on an area of 2¼ lakh acres have been damaged. 4 boats capsized. One human life was lost and 10,000 houses collapsed. However, there was no damage to embankments or irrigation structures. The State Government have not yet completed the assessment of damage.

The State Government have undertaken necessary relief measures. 2256 metric tons of wheat has been distributed as gratuitous relief. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for House Building grants and for relief assistance.

Exploring Prospects of Exports to Japan

1260. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the prospects of export of more industrial goods particularly of labour intensive nature to Japan recently;

(b) if so, what are their findings; and

(c) whether any agreement for the export of such goods has since been negotiated or signed with Japan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With rapid developments in industry and technology, and rising wages, Japan has been experiencing shortages of skilled man-power in certain areas of industrial production, particularly labour intensive items. There have been exchange of visits of groups of businessmen and industrialists between India and Japan to explore the possibilities of meeting the needs of the Japanese industry for certain components and sub-assemblies. Studies are being undertaken to identify areas of complementarity. No Government to Government agreement on the subject has been concluded. India's exports to Japan including those of industrial goods, have, however, been on the increase.

Suggestions to exporters by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

1261. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has made certain suggestions for simplifying and streamlining the procedure which exporters has to observe for the export of their goods;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by that Institute; and

(c) whether Government have considered them for implementation with a view to remove bottlenecks experienced by the exporters in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating summary of the main recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the decisions of Government thereon is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Summary of the main recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the decisions of Government thereon.

Recommendation No.	Nature of Recommendation	Government's decision.
1.	R.E.P. applications should be staggered by fixing different last dates for exporters having shipments in the last month of the quarter.	Accepted and implemented.

1	2	3
2.	Import licences/cash to regular exporters may be given after a preliminary scrutiny only with reference to the statement of exports certified by a Chartered Accountant. The detailed scrutiny should be done after the licence and cash assistance have been granted. The difference, if any, between the value claimed and the value admitted finally may be adjusted against future entitlements. This system should be introduced at least on a trial basis.	Accepted and implemented on trial basis in so far as applications relating to grant of import replenishment licences under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters are concerned.
3.	REP licences should be made valid for import of items appearing in valid AU licences held by the licensee, by automatic arrangement at the Customs end, subject to certain conditions, on the same lines as licences for non-steel items have been made valid for import of steel items and *vice versa* under para 85 of the ITC Hand Book.	Accepted and implemented by introducing provision for automatic import on the basis of valid AU licence held by the licensee.
4.	Parts 'A' and 'B' of application form may be merged.	Accepted and implemented by introducing a revised application form in the Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1970.
5.	The distinction between "Original" and "duplicate" bank certificate may be dropped, or the words "original" should be printed or it should have a different colour.	The suggestion for introduction of two colours for different copies of the bank certificate form has not been accepted, because it is felt that small exporters will find it difficult to get the forms printed in different colours. However, the word "original" would be marked in the bank certificate by a rubber stamp.
6.	Application form should have a column for IVC number of the previous year also.	This has been accepted and implemented.
7.	Application fee may be accepted by bank draft and also in lump sum for the whole year.	This has been accepted in principle but the detailed procedure in this behalf is being finalised in consultation with different authorities.
8.	Stamped receipt for cash assistance should be attached to application by perforated arrangement.	Accepted.
9.	There should be a common proforma of the statement of exports for claiming licence and cash assistance.	Accepted and implemented.
10.	Proforma of shipping bill and shipping endorsement thereon should be standardised.	The suggestion is being examined in consultation with the Central Board of Excise and Customs.
11.	F.P. Registration certificates should be re-issued on revised forms.	Accepted and implemented.

1	2	3
12.	Column 4 in the Red Book (Volume II) should be completed in respect of all export items.	This has been accepted in principle and efforts are constantly being made to complete column 4 items in the case of as many export products as possible.
13.	Head office and branches should be allowed to apply separately in respect of their exports.	Accepted and implemented.
14.	Cash assistance should not get delayed for want of funds at the end of financial year.	Agreed in principle.
15.	The period of delay for imposing cut should be counted from the date of deficiency letter issued to the applicant as in the case of established importers and not from the date of the application. The rate of cut should also be uniform for each month of delay.	Accepted and implemented. The entire procedure for imposition of cuts in the case of delayed/deficient applications has been rationalised.
16.	Check sheet used by licensing sections should be revised.	This has been accepted and implemented.
17.	In respect of certain types of cases, powers should be delegated to port offices for dealing with applications for advance licences.	Not accepted. At present, all the applications relating to the advance licences are considered by a Committee in the Office of the CCI & E which consists of the representatives of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade DGTD, DC (SSI) and other concerned Departments which examine all aspects, including technical and financial, of advance licences a one point of time. In case the work is decentralised, it will cause greater delays as the port licensing authorities will have to make references to the headquarters office for clearance of items of import, which may be considered essential for the manufacture of the products to be exported, which are not covered by column 4. Steps have, however been taken to accelerate the pace of disposal of advance licensing applications and the time for final disposal of advance licence applications has been greatly reduced. A circumstance which often leads to delays in the finalisation of these applications is that a substantial portion of the applications is either deficient in one respect or the other or some essential requirement of the prescribed procedure has not been fulfilled.
18.	Procedure for grant of additional cash assistance should be simplified.	Accepted in principle. The suggestion is being considered further.
19.	Public Notices and Instructions should be issued in a simple language.	Noted.

1	2	3
20.	Clear instructions may be issued for grant of cash assistance in cases where exporters obtained advance import licences or made exports on deferred payment basis.	Recommendation accepted. Necessary instructions have also been issued.
21.	The number of "audits" Noted. of F.P. Sections may be reduced.	Noted.
22.	There should be a single agency for rendering export assistance.	Noted.

Murders and Dacoities in West Bengal Since Imposition of President's Rule

1262. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of killing, murder, bomb explosion are continuing in West Bengal after the promulgation of the President's rule in West Bengal

(b) if so, the number of common people, political elements and policemen killed, separately;

(c) how many bomb explosion and gun duels took place between the Police and the violent elements;

(d) whether these violent elements comprise political workers of different political parties and unsocial criminal elements as well and if so, their organisational affiliations;

(e) the number of fire arms, bomb explosions, and other lethal weapons hauled up by the Police and the places where curfew promulgated in the course of police operation;

(f) the number of persons arrested at the time of committing violence, cases instituted against such persons and punished by the courts concerned; and

(g) the plan of Government to meet the situation in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (f). According to information received from the State Government between 1-4-1970 and 31-10-1970, 341 murders were committed in the State, of which 172 were political murders. The number of police personnel killed was 25. There were 526 incidents of attack on policemen. The police recovered 291 arms and 1738 pieces of ammunition. A total number of 13,519 arrests were made by the police and 1825 persons were prosecuted. The number of persons convicted of offences is 175. Further details are being obtained from the State Government.

(g) The State Government are taking all possible steps to restore law and order and are being provided necessary assistance by the Central Government including additional police forces, equipment and pooling of intelligence.

Restoration of Recognition to West Bengal Police Association

1263. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Police Association, which functioned as the only representative organisation of the Policemen as recognised by Government since 1927, was de-recognised by the Home Ministry of the last United Front Government of the State a few days before the dissolution of the Assembly;

(b) whether the West Bengal Police Association is proposed to be restored recognition; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken; and

(d) if no steps are proposed to be taken in the matter the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tripartite Ministerial Conference of India-Yugoslavia, U.A.R. at Belgrade

1264. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tripartite Ministerial conference of India-Yugoslavia-UAR at Belgrade adopted an economic declaration providing a frame work for economic cooperation and revision of tariff etc; and

(b) if so, what are the other salient features and the practical steps taken or proposed to be taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). At the Tripartite Ministerial Conference of India, Yugoslavia and the UAR held in Yugoslavia in September, 1970 a "Declaration on the Arrangements for Economic Cooperation Amongst Developing Countries" was adopted. A copy of this Declaration is in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4305/70]. In addition to commercial cooperation, which includes special tariff treatment, the Declaration lays down a frame-work for industrial cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation, cooperation in infra-structure, cooperation in the development of tourism, and cooperation in the international field. Joint working groups composed of representatives of the three countries have been set up for pursuing action in each of the fields of cooperation. A committee on Ministers of the three countries will guide and direct the work of the ancillary bodies and review the progress made.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप नक्सलवादियों की गिरफ्तारी

1265. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने नक्सलवादियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और अचानक हुई मुठभेड़ों में कितने नक्सलवादी मारे गये;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कुल कितने जवानों और अधिकारियों को पुरस्कार दिये गये और पुरस्कारों के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के दौरान पकड़े गए हथियारों तथा गोला बारूदों और अन्य वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

पारपत्रों की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने पर भी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों का उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में रहना

1266. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री मीठा लाल मीना :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में गुप्त रूप से रहने वाले उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों, की संख्या क्या है जो वैध पार-पत्र पर भारत आये थे और पाकिस्तान को वापस नहीं गये हैं; और

(ख) इनको वापस भेजने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1970 को उनकी संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 815 और राजस्थान में 187 थी।

(ख) ताक में रहने के नोटिसों को जारी करने के अतिरिक्त उन्हें ढूंढ़ने तथा कानून के अनुसार उनसे निपटने के भरसक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

पूर्व योरोपीय साम्यवादी देशों के साथ भारत का व्यापार

1267. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत दो वर्षों में भारत तथा पूर्व-योरोपीय साम्यवादी देशों के बीच कितना व्यापार हुआ और भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ वर्तमान समय में व्यापारिक समझौते हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 की अवधि में कितने रुपये के मूल्य का व्यापार होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) पूर्वी देशों से व्यापार करने वाले भारतीय तथा विदेशी थोक एजेंटों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) भारत तथा पूर्व-योरोपीय देशों के बीच (दोनों तरफ से) कुल व्यापार, क्रमशः 1968-69 में 575.754 करोड़ रु० तथा 1969-70 में 589.046 करोड़ रु० का हुआ।

(ख) वर्तमान समय में जिन देशों के साथ व्यापारिक समझौते हैं उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं; बुल्गारिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, पोलैण्ड, रूमानिया, सोवियत संघ तथा यूगोस्लाविया। वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में व्यापार में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

(ग) उन वस्तुओं को छोड़कर जिनका निर्यात या आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम और अन्य राज्य व्यापार अभिकरणों के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत है, अन्य वस्तुओं का व्यापार इस समय लागू नियमों तथा क्रियाविधि के अनुरूप व्यापारी वर्ग के लिए खुला है।

साम्प्रदायिक दलों की पहचान के लिए एक स्वतंत्र न्यायाधिकरण नियुक्त करने के लिए भूतपूर्व उप-प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिया गया वक्तव्य

1268. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भूतपूर्व उप-प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा 6 अक्तूबर, 1970 को बीकानेर में प्रेस संवाद-दाताओं को दिये गए इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यह जानने के लिये कि देश में कौन सा दल साम्प्रदायिक है तथा कौन सा असाम्प्रदायिक, एक स्वतंत्र न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य नहीं आया है किन्तु तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिये पूछताछ की जा रही है।

कुछ देशों द्वारा संरक्षणात्मक टैरिफ लगाया जाना

1269. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 अक्तूबर, 1970 के "स्टेटसमैन" में प्रकाशित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्य मण्डल के प्रधान के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ देश "संरक्षात्मक टैरिफ" लगाना चाहते हैं

जिससे संसार में व्यापार-युद्ध आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस कार्यवाही की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

सरकार को कुछ प्रमुख औद्योगिक देशों के ऐसे प्रस्तावों के संबंध में जानकारी है जिनसे वे अपने आयातों पर संरक्षणात्मक प्रशुल्क तथा अन्य प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहते हैं तथा सरकार इन उपायों से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के विषय में चिन्तित है।

(ग) भारत सरकार इस मामले में हो रही घटनाओं पर ध्यान दे रही है और सम्बद्ध बड़े औद्योगिक देशों द्वारा प्रस्तावित संरक्षणात्मक उपायों के फलस्वरूप बहुदेशीय व्यापार प्रबन्धों के छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाने की संभावना को कम करने के उद्देश्य से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विचार-विमर्श कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला उन्नाव की नदियों में बाढ़

1270. **श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला उन्नाव (उत्तर प्रदेश) की नदियों में अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ आ गई थी तथा इससे पर्याप्त धन जन की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मर गए थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। अत्यधिक वर्षा के कारण नदियों में बाढ़ें आ गई और उनसे बाहर पानी बहने लगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप क्षेत्र बाढ़-ग्रस्त हो गये। जल-निकास अवरोध उत्पन्न होने से भी स्थिति और बिगड़ गई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सम्पत्ति और फसलों को बहुत हानि हुई। 22 व्यक्तियों के मरने की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार इस समय नई नालियों के निर्माण, वर्तमान नालों के पुनर्रूपण और सई नदी पर पुलों के नीचे प्रतिरिक्त जलमार्गों के प्रबंध से संबंधित प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है।

विदेशों में खादी तथा हैंडलूम को लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा उसका प्रचार करना

1271. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विदेशों में खादी तथा हैंडलूम को लोकप्रिय बनाने और उसका प्रचार करने के बारे में क्या प्रयत्न किए हैं ताकि विदेशी मन्डियों में इनकी खपत हो सके;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ आजकल हमारा खादी व्यापार हो रहा है; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में खादी व्यापार से कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) खादी से संबंधित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हथकरघा माल के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) तथा (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित

की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जहां तक हथकरघा माल का संबंध है, निम्नोक्त प्रयत्न किए गए हैं :

(क) **फैशन पत्रिकाओं, समाचारपत्रों आदि के माध्यम से विदेशों में विज्ञापन :**

हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद ने पश्चिम जर्मनी, फ्रांस, इटली, नौरडिक देशों, दक्षिणी-पूर्वी एशिया, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका आदि में प्रमुख फैशन पत्रिकाओं, समाचार-पत्रों आदि में विज्ञापन देकर काफी प्रचार किया ।

(ख) **विदेशी प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना :**

योरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के देशों द्वारा दी गई शुल्क-मुक्त रियायतों को पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद पश्चिम जर्मनी तथा बेल्जियम में हुए केवल वस्त्र मेलों में भाग लिया था । निर्यात के लिये उपलब्ध हथकरघा कपड़े की काफी किस्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये परिषद ने बेल्ग्रेड में 1968 में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र मेले में भी भाग लिया था । इसने, 1970 के दौरान एक्स्पो 70, ओसाका, जापान तथा सिंगापुर तथा मलयेशिया में हुए भारतीय उद्योग तथा व्यापार मेलों में भी भाग लिया था । इसने 1968 में रोम में हुई क्रिस्मस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार प्रदर्शनियों के लिये हथ-करघा रेशम तथा सूती कपड़े देकर उनमें अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भाग लिया । इसने सिडनी, बार्सिलोना (स्पेन), जकार्ता आदि में हुई प्रदर्शिनियों में भी व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्श-नियों की भारतीय परिषद के माध्यम से भाग लिया था ।

(ग) **विदेशों में प्रयोग के लिये प्रकाशन :**

हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद ने भारतीय रेशम तथा सूती के विषय में एक बढ़िया सूची पत्र प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें निर्यात के लिये उपलब्ध हथकरघा वस्त्र की विभिन्न किस्मों के नमूने भी लगाये गये हैं । प्रकाशन को विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से हथकरघा वस्त्र आदि के प्रमुख आयातकों को वितरित करवाया गया । 'हथकरघा वस्त्र सदन' नामक एक फोल्डर अंग्रेजी, इतालवी, फ्रांसिसी तथा जर्मन भाषाओं में छपवा कर विदेशों में व्यापक रूप से वित-रित करवाया गया । इस फोल्डर में सजावट तथा घरेलू वस्त्र-सज्जा आदि के लिये हथ-करघा वस्त्र उपयुक्तता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है ।

(घ) **प्रतिनिधि मंडल, अध्ययन दल आदि प्रायोजित करना :**

विदेशों में बाजार की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये और सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये हथकरघा निर्यात परिषद ने निम्नलिखित देशों को उनके सामने दिये गये वर्षों में प्रतिनिधि मंडल प्रायोजित किये ।

देश	वर्ष
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	1966
दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा न्यूजीलैण्ड ।	1967
यूरोपीय साझा बाजार के देश	1968
स्पेन, यूरोपीय साझा बाजार तथा नौडिर्क देश ।	1970

Inability Expressed by Canada to Supply Heavy Water to Fuel Ranapratap Sagar Power Reactor

1272. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has expressed her inability to supply Heavy Water to Fuel the Canadian assisted Ranapratap Sagar Power Reactor in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Canada has proposed to provide Heavy Water from American sources to the Ranapratap Sagar Reactor;

(c) if so, on what terms the American Heavy Water will be made available; and

(d) whether these terms are acceptable to the Government of India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Under an agreement Canada is to supply Heavy Water for the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. The Heavy Water is to be given on a long-term lease with an option for outright purchase. The agreement also provides for safeguards applicable to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project which has been undertaken with Canada's assistance. Because of delay in the production of Canadian heavy water, interim arrangements, without prejudice to the obligations of Canada under the agreement, may be required. Canada has proposed that for the starting of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, American heavy water might be made available by way of interim arrangements. This matter is under discussion. The terms and conditions have not yet been finalised.

Meeting of Federation of Indian Export organisation Head in New Delhi

1273. SHRI DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation was held in New Delhi in October, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the Promotion Council took note of the unsatisfactory performance on the export front in the current year; and

(c) the subjects discussed in the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Member present at the meeting took stock of the unsatisfactory export performence during the first four months of the current financial year.

(c) The meeting reviewed the export performance and discussed commodity-wise problems such as incentives, operational delays and shipping difficulties etc. Orginasational problems of E.P. Councils also came up for discussion.

Implementation of Export Policy Resolution

1274. SHRI J. AHMED: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the Export Policy Resolution;

(b) whether any plans are made for systematic and continuing exports; and

(c) the share of the public sector in foreign trade *vis-a-vis* the share of the private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Export Policy Resolution was tabled in the Parliament on 30th July, 1970 and the question of its implementation is currently engaging Government's attention, the broad lines on which such action is contemplated or being taken are as indicated below:—

(i) For development of export oriented production various studies are being undertaken to identify the products with export potential.

(ii) In respect of traditional exports, the process of product adaptation in order to improve export performance in products like instant tea, carpet backing etc. has already been initiated and their exports are being encouraged.

(iii) The Cashew Corporation has been set up for ensuring the steady and adequate supply of raw nuts to the industry for processing and exports.

(iv) The Cotton Corporation has been set up for import of raw cotton and its effective and fair distribution to Cotton Textile Industry.

(v) The Trade Development Authority has been set up and will extend a package of services to the exporter and will concentrate with details at micro level. It will endeavour to funnel assistance and services available from existing export promotion

organisations, Government Departments, Trade Missions, etc. in a well-coordinated and fast moving manoeuvre aimed at increasing exports.

(vi) A Study Group to advise Government on various export matters keeping in view the directive principles set out in the Export Policy Resolution has already been set up and is headed by Shri Charat Ram and includes members from industry, government and specialised institutions and organisations like National Mineral Development Corporation, State Trading Corporation, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, etc.

(c) The role of public sector in the country's foreign trade is being steadily expanded by assigning greater responsibility to the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, to the setting up of subsidiaries of the STC, e.g. Projects and Equipment Corporation, and the setting up of the Trade Development Authority, the Cotton Corporation, the Cashew Corporation and the proposed Marine Products Development Corporation.

Recommendations made by Trade Advisory Council for Stepping up Exports

1275. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Trade was held in New Delhi on the 23rd October, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the views of the various Export Promotion Councils were placed before the Advisory Council which had met on the 22nd October, 1970;

(c) if so, what were the views expressed by the Export Promotion Councils in regard to the decline in exports; and

(d) what were the subjects discussed by the Advisory Council of the Trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade was held in New Delhi on the 24th & 25th October, 1970. Representatives of the Export Promotion Councils attended the meeting. A summary of the more important views expressed by representatives is given in the attached statement 'A'.

(d) The main subjects discussed by the Advisory Council on Trade are mentioned in the attached statement 'B'.

Statement 'A'

Cotton Textiles:

1. The supply of cotton at reasonable price should be ensured.
2. The increase in the cost structure of the industry requires to be halted.
3. The lack of modernisation of the industry should be made up.
4. The present replenishment scheme should be improved.

Plastics Shortage:

1. Timely action is necessary to import raw material not indigenously available.
2. Low density polyethylene for the jute industry for polyethylene lined jute bags should be made available.
3. In the case of canalised raw materials, decentralisation in imports is necessary.

Leather:

1. The excise duty on leather manufactures should be reduced.

Tobacco:

1. The whole system of cultivation, grading and marketing of tobacco should be overhauled.
2. Our agmark should be in conformity with international grading.
3. The export duty on tobacco should be reviewed.

Engineering goods:

1. Priority should be accorded to exporting units in the supply of steel.

General:

1. Prolonged and sudden strikes at the ports and industrial units and other forms of disorganisation in industries.

Statement 'B'

The main subjects discussed by the members of the Advisory Council on Trade in the meeting held on the 24th & 25th October, 1970 related to:—

(1) follow-up action on the Export Policy Resolution;

(2) identifying the export potential;

(3) expansion of industrial production for export;

(4) the role of the public sector in the export efforts of small scale industries.

(5) the roles of the public and private sectors in the export effort;

(6) adequate provision for steel for export-oriented industries;

(7) problems connected with Jute, Coffee, Tea & Mica exports;

(8) increasing the production of exportable products and building up of exportable surpluses;

(9) problems connected with import licensing;

(10) the need for a new basis of licensing of imports for the small scale sector;

(11) increasing the production of indigenous cotton;

(12) the rise in freight rates and other shipping problems;

(13) quality control and pre-shipment inspection of exports;

(14) the setting up of a Standing Committee of Advisory Council.

Production throughout the country lead to decrease in production which in its turn results in decline in exports.

2. Manufacturers are reluctant to make available a part of their production for exports in view of the rising prices in the internal market. Increasing demand for consumer goods at home coupled with scarcity of certain essential materials acts as a deterrent to our export promotion efforts.

3. More and more production by every sector of economy will restrain the inflationary pressures on prices and make available a part of production for export.

4. The decline in exports in 1969-70 was in our traditional items of export but non-traditional exports did better. These give hopes of still better performance provided constraints are removed speedily.

5. Considerable efforts are needed for exporting not only non-traditional items but also traditional items.

6. There is a need for identifying items required for export promotion by industries in the small and medium scale sectors.

7. The provision of better facilities for dissemination of market intelligence should be made.

Trespassing by Pakistanis into Nistarap in Cooch-Behar District and kidnapping of a Girl from her House in Howrah District by East Pakistan Police

1276. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has again started war like activities on the Indian borders;

(b) if so, whether 60 Pakistani with arms entered the Indian border in Nistarap in Cooch-Behar and looted the property worth Rs. 4,000 and killed 3 Indians on the 7th October, 1970;

(c) whether again on the 15th October, 1970 an Indian girl was kidnapped from her house in Howrah District by East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the action taken on both the occasions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Some stray cases of Pakistani activities on the Indian borders have been noticed now and then. It is difficult to generalise such activities as war-like.

(b) A dacoity was committed by about 60 unknown criminals in the house of an Indian

national of village Niztaraf, PS Mekliganj, District Cooch-Behar in the midnight of 4th October, 1970 (not 7th October, 1970). The criminals were armed with guns and during the commission of the crime they fired four rounds from their guns causing injury to three persons. They also took away cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 2,600.

(c) On 9th October, 1970, one Indian girl of Batra PS, District Howrah was kidnapped.

(d) With regard to (b) above, a protest has been lodged by the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar with his Pak counterpart from whom a reply is awaited.

In regard to (c) above the B. S. F., on receipt of information about the kidnapping of the girl, contacted the Pak BOP at Khanja and arranged to recover the Kidnapped girl. The girl was handed over to the West Bengal Police on 13th October, 1970.

The Border Security Force is maintaining a constant vigil on the Indo-Pak borders. Patrolling by the Border Security Force has been further intensified in the Border areas.

News Item Published in Liberation, a CPI(M) Organ attributed to Charu Mazumdar regarding Naxalites

1277. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the Liberation, a CPI (ML) organ attributed to Charu Mazumdar to the effect that the Naxalite cadres should correct mistakes, if any, abhor open functioning, heighten political vigilance and intensify efforts to create 'liberated zones' in the countryside;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in view of this dangerous and anti-national statement provocating to violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The August issue of Liberation' contains the usual Naxalite exhortations which emphasize *inter alia* the need for rectification of tactical mistakes in the context of certain reverses suffered by the CP(ML) cadres, claims of achievements of the Naxalites, the need to involve workers, students and youths alongwith the peasantry in the Naxalite cause etc.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are taking all possible steps, preventive and penal, to deal with the unlawful activities of the Naxalites and other similar extremists.

Question for Transfer of Archaeological Survey to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1278. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation that the Archaeological Survey be transferred to the Tourism Ministry has been considered by her;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by her in this regard;

(c) if not, by what time the decision is likely to be taken by her; and

(d) the reasons which necessitated the Tourism Ministry to suggest this transfer?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). It has been suggested that while the work relating to exploration and unearthing of monuments may remain with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, the work relating to the conservation and preservation of monuments may by transferred to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The principal supporting argument for the proposal is that since monuments constitute an important tourist attraction in India, the responsibility for their up keep and development of facilities in their neighbourhood should be with the Ministry which has the nodal responsibility for promotion of tourism.

The suggestion is receiving consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

Setting up of a Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu

1279. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the establishment of a seventy ton per year heavy water (deuterium oxide) plant at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu and, if so, whether it would be in collaboration with some other concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost of this project;

(c) the time by which it will materialise; and

(d) whether there is also a proposal to integrate it finally with the proposed Fertilizer-*cum*-Chemical complex at Tuticorin, and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is considering a proposal for the establishment of another Heavy Water Plant of about 65 tons per annum capacity. The question of its location has not yet been decided.

(b) to (d). The matter is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken so far.

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के अनुमानित प्रतिवेदन

1280. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से हलाली परियोजना, रणगांव उच्चस्तरीय नहर परियोजना, हंसदेव परियोजना (बांयी और दांयी तरफ नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई) ऊपरि बिने गंगा नहर (सिवानी जिला) और वान सागर परियोजना के बारे में परियोजना तथा प्राक्कलन संबंधी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या आयोग द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं का अनुमोदन और आवश्यक तकनीकी सहायता दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या परियोजना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं का अनुमानित व्यय क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). हंसदेव दक्षिण तट नहर स्कीम, जिसकी योजना आयोग ने जून, 1967 में स्वीकार किया था, 1968 में आरंभ की गई थी।

रंगवान नहर स्कीम, अपर वेनगंगा और वनसागर परियोजनाओं की परियोजना रिपोर्ट केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

हलाली (संशोधित) और हंसदेव वाम तट नहर परियोजनाओं के संबंध में राज्य सरकार से अभी तक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

रंगवन स्कीम की केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

अपर वेनगंगा परियोजना गोदावरी बेसिन में स्थित है जिसके लिए न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकार ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश की वनसागर परियोजना में अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू आ जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा तीनों राज्यों

को मान्य प्रस्ताव निकालने के लिए अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत
	(लाख रुपयों में)
1. हंसदेव दक्षिण तट नहर	497.21
2. रंगवन नहर स्कीम	198.03
3. अपर वेन गंगा	1602.20
4. वनसागर परियोजना	12600.00

Increased share of State Agencies in Import Trade

1281. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the share of State agencies from 65 per cent to 80 per cent in the import trade of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of items the import of which is to be brought under the State control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). It is one of the main planks of government's commercial policy progressively to increase the share of state agencies in the import trade of country, in the larger national interest. It is expected that soon approximately 80% of our imports will be on Government account or through public sector agencies.

The position is reviewed constantly. It is, however, not possible to indicate changes in the import policy before a dacision is taken.

Supply of Cotton

1282. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for cotton in India is very acute and if so, the extent of shortage of supply of cotton in the country;

(b) whether any PL-480 agreement is proposed to be signed to augment the supply of cotton in the country;

(c) the details of other steps proposed to be taken to improve the supply position of cotton; and

(d) the quantum of cotton bales proposed to be imported during the coming year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Cotton Textile Industry, on optimum working, is capable of consuming about 70 lakh bales of cotton in a year, though actual comsumption during 1969-70 cotton year was of the order of about 64 lakh bales. The extent of shortage would depend upon the size of the cotton crop for which the latest estimate available is around 62 lakh bales.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Effort is being made to accelerate shipments of cotton already released for import and expedite shipments for the balance quantity forming part of the import programme.

(d) Apparently, the reference is to the cotton-year commencing from September 1, 1971, import programme for which has not been finalised.

Increase in Cost of Beas Project

1283. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the originally scheduled cost of the Beas project;

(b) if so, how much is the estimated increase;

(c) the reasons for the increase;

(d) whether delay in the completion of the project is the Chief cause of rise in cost;

(e) whether the delay in timely completion of the project has meant loss of water to us and the water has gone to Pakistan; and

(f) the steps taken to utilize that water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated increase is about Rs. 83 crores in the Beas Sutlej Link Project and about Rs. 88 crores in the Beas Dam at Pong, from the original estimates of Rs. 96.67 crores and Rs. 75.54 cr. respectively.

(c) The increase is due to changes in design and scope of the Project, rise in the cost of labour and materials, increase in the area of land to be acquired and the rate of compensation to be paid, as also owing to the devaluation of the rupee.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir, but only during the monsoon season.

(f) Pong Dam on Beas which stores almost all the water is being constructed with good speed and is likely to be completed by June, 1973.

Enquiry into Import of Raw Wool by M/s. Modella Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.

1284. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2418 on the 2th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has completed the investigation in respect of import of raw wool by M/s. Modella Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the defaulters; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the further time likely to be taken in completing the investigations by the C.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The case is still under investigation by the CBI.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) The investigation is likely to be completed soon.

Norms for Postings and Transfers of Officers

1285. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years more the I.C.S. officers like Sarvashri L.P. Singh, H.C. Sarin, K.B. Lal and others will continue in their present posts; and

(b) whether Government have any norms in the matter of postings and the period for which an Officer should be in a particular post and if so, what are they?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Officers appointed to posts of Secretary to the Government of India may hold these posts for period of 5 years unless an officer retires during that period. The services of an officer may be retained in the same post beyond this period, if considered necessary in the public interest. Sarvashri L.P. Singh and H.C. Sarin have held posts of Secretary in the Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence respectively for 5 years or more. No other I.C.S. officer is holding the post of Secretary continuously for 5 years in the same Ministry/Department.

Report of Secretaries' Committee on the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission

1286. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretaries' Committee, appointed by Government to go into the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). It is usual to appoint Committees of Secretaries to examine the reports of the ARC before decisions are taken by the Government, particularly if the reports concern several ministries. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the proceedings of these committees as these are meant for internal consideration of Government. The dedisions eventually taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission are placed before Parliament from time to time. A statement containing the decisions of the

Government was last laid on the Table of the House on 31st July, 1970.

Increase in Public Sector outlay in Annual Plan

1287. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the public sector outlay by Rs. 600 crores in the next Annual Plan;

(b) if so, the sources from which this additional amount is sought to be raised; and

(c) the schemes on which this additional outlay will be spent?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Annual Plan for 1971-72 is currently under preparation. Discussions with State Governments and Central Ministries are underway. The size of the plan will be finalised after the completion of these discussions. The document giving the necessary details will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Extension of Indo-Greek Trade Agreement

1288. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI NARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Greek trade agreement was signed on the 14th July, 1958 and since then it is extended every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the agreement being confined to only yearly extension instead of making it a permanent one; and

(c) whether India has requested the Greek Government for the revision of 1958 agreement and to have a new trade agreement for five or six years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Trade Agreement between India and Greece originally signed in New Delhi on the 14th February, 1958 has since been extended from time to time. The Agreement was last renewed on the 6th October, 1970 for a further period ending 31st December, 1970.

(b) Article 7 of the original Agreement stipulates that the Agreement could only be renewed from year to year.

(c) The question of revising the present Trade Agreement is under consideration of both the Governments.

Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

1289. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for launching, promoting and expanding Indian Joint ventures abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There is already a policy for encouraging Indian entrepreneurs to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contribution of indigenous machinery and equipment and technical know-how towards their share of equity capital. A copy of the guidelines is given in the statement enclosed.

For expeditious disposal of the proposals received from industrialists, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted for examination and approval of such projects. The concerned Ministries have also been strengthened to collect information on investment opportunities abroad for dissemination among intending participants. Indian Embassies/High Commissions abroad also help in obtaining information and verifying the status of foreign collaborators.

STATEMENT

General Guidelines Governing Indian Participation in Joint Overseas Industrial Ventures

(1) Normally minority participation only by Indian parties is allowed. The intention is that Indian parties should not insist on majority holdings abroad, but if the foreign parties and the foreign Government are willing to accept majority Indian participation, there would be no objection. Government favours associa-

tion of local parties in foreign countries; also local development banks, financial institutions and local Governments wherever feasible.

(2) No cash remittance will be allowed except small amounts required in connection with preliminary expenses for set up the company abroad.

(3) Indian participation should be in the form of indigenous machinery, equipment, technical know-how etc. required or the new venture. Value of structurals, steel items, construction materials, components etc., are not allowed to be capitalised. However, where the value of machinery etc. falls short to make up the necessary reasonable equity and there is need to retain Indian equity holding at a level higher than what is obtainable through export of capital goods alone, there will be no bar to consider such cases merits for permission to include structurals, steel items and construction materials (but not components), to the extent these are required for the particular project against Indian equity.

(4) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make; no second hand or reconditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.

(5) Normal import replenishments, as available to exporters under the import policy for registered exporters, will be allowed on exports against equity capital.

(6) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian subject, however, to a ceiling of 10% of f.o.b. value.

(7) Indian industrialists should as far as practicable propose turn-key job, as this will lighten the responsibilities the foreign investor.

(8) Indian parties should as far as possible provide in the agreements with the foreign parties for training facilities in India to nationals of the country of investment.

Import of Steel on Selective Basis for Exporting Steel Products

1290. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the trade to import, steel on selective basis to export products containing fair amount of steel content; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Government have decided to allow the engineering fabricators to import all categories of mild steel to their full requirements for production of goods for export on the basis of confirmed export orders. This decision has been announced vide Public Notice No. 140-ITC(PN)/70, dated 11-9-1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Additions to Fourth Plan by Way of an Addendum

1291. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain additions are proposed to be incorporated in an addendum to the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the contemplated additions thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No addendum to the Fourth Plan is currently under preparation.

Compensation to Rulers of Former Indian States

1292. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out

a scheme for granting compensation to the holders of the privy purse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Government have already announced their intention to make transitional payments to former Rulers to enable them to make necessary adjustments to the changed circumstances. The details have not yet been finalised.

Statehood for Union Territories

1293. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Union Territories which have demanded grant of Statehood; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Four.

(b) The demand for Statehood for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura has already been accepted in principle. Government have not accepted the demand in respect of Delhi.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Mysore State

1294. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes of Mysore State which have been sent to the Central Government for approval and sanction; and

(b) the estimate of those schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Seven rural electrification schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 287.78 lakhs were submitted by the Mysore State Electricity Board for sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation. Out of these, the Corporation has so far sanctioned four schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.01 lakhs.

Meeting of Pon Dam Rehabilitation Committee

1295. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Pong Dam Rehabilitation Committee of the Central Government since its reorganisation recently;

(b) the various subjects discussed and conclusions arrived at;

(c) whether copies of their minutes will be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) whether any phased programme has been decided by it for the rehabilitation of the Pong Dam oustees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of 660 oustee families who have so far been rehabilitated in Rajasthan for the filling of water for the Coffer Dam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Since its reconstitution by the Chairman, Beas Construction Board on 10th June, 1970, no meeting of the Beas Rehabilitation Committee has been held so far.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) Nil.

(e) Nil.

(f) Out of 660 oustees whose lands and other properties have been already acquired, 90 Pong Dam oustees have been allotted lands during September, 1970 in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area.

Meeting of Pong (Beas) Dam oustees Rehabilitation Committee

1296. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Pong (Beas) Dam Oustees Rehabilitation Committee was held in the month of October, 1970;

(b) if so, the items discussed and the recommendation made by it;

(c) the number of Pong Dam Oustee families who have been rehabilitated in the months of September, and October, 1970 in Rajasthan;

(d) the number of Oustee families (which were allotted land in Rajasthan earlier and rehabilitated there whom cancellation notices have been issued an whose land allotments have been cancelled with the names of the families and the reasons for cancellation of each allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Pong Dam Oustees' Rehabilitation Advisory Committee was held at Simla on the 5th October, 1970.

(b) A statement (Appendix-I) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4306/70].

(c) During September, 1970, 90 Pong Dam Oustee families were allotted land in Rajasthan Canal Project area of whom 81 took the possession of the allotted land; the remaining 9 did not take the possession.

(d) During 1966-67, 203 Pong Dam Oustees from Himachal Pradesh and 13 from Talwara Township were allotted land in Rajasthan Canal Project area. According to the colonisation Commissioner, Rajasthan, notices for cancellation of allotment were issued in respect of 159 allottees on reasons of illegal transfer of the allotted land and the allottees neither cultivating the land personally nor staying in the Chak Abadies as per requirement. The names of the families whose allotments have been cancelled and the reasons for cancellation of each such allotment is being obtained and will be submitted separately.

बिहार में एक नये संगठन "अवामी तंजाम" की स्थापना

1297. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना**: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मुसलमानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये बिहार में एक नये संगठन 'अवामी तन्जम' की स्थापना की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संगठन की स्थापना पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० राम स्वामी): (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Circular to State Chief Ministers Re-Imposition of Punitive Tax on Riot Affected Areas

1298. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has recently sent a circular to the State Chief Ministers suggesting imposition of collective punitive tax in areas affected by the communal riots in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reaction of the various State Governments in the matter; and

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government have opposed imposition of such a tax and, if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) In a meeting that the Prime Minister had with some of the Chief Ministers after the Maharashtra disturbances in May, 1970, there was general agreement that the provisions of existing law relating to punitive impositions should be effectively utilised in areas affected by communal disturbances. This was mentioned in the Prime Minister's letter dated May 27, 1970 to all Chief Ministers in which she had communicated the decisions taken at the meeting.

(b) and (c). The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Haryana and U.P. have expressed their agreement with the suggestion. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh are still considering the matter. Replies are

awaited from the Governments of Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Gujarat.

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण

1299. **श्री देवराव पाटिल**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह निर्णय किया गया था कि गांधी जन्म दिवस शताब्दी समारोह अर्थात 2 अक्तूबर, 1970 तक एक लाख गांवों में बिजली लगा दी जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 2 अक्तूबर, 1970 तक कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई और ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण के लक्ष्य को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 2 अक्तूबर, 1970 तक देश में लगभग 98500 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है। इनमें से 27220 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण 31 मार्च, 1970 के पश्चात् हुआ है। इन बातों पर विचार करते हुए कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई विशेष आवंटन नहीं किए गए थे, लगातार वित्तीय संसाधनों की तंगी रही है और आवश्यक कच्ची सामग्री की कमी रही है, लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए की गई प्रगति प्रशंसनीय है।

प्रशासन सुधार आयोग के 14वें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को लागू करना

1300. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री प्रशासन सुधार आयोग के 14वें प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में 14 अगस्त, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 425 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार ने प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के 14 वें प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने में कितनी प्रगति की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): इस प्रतिवेदन में दी गई सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के विचारों व प्रतिक्रियाओं की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के प्रकाशन

1301. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में गजट तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों के छापने के बारे में 15 मई, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1656 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ छपने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रकाशनों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रत्येक प्रकाशन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) गृह-मंत्रालय में यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों तथा समस्त देश में फैले संलग्न व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से इसके एकत्र करने में जो समय व श्रम लगेगा वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुकूल न होगा।

(ख) प्रकाशन, जो संसद के किसी भी सदन में रखे जाने हैं, तदनुसार सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि

1302. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** दिल्ली प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि के बारे में 1 मई, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1353 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) तथा (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान । अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[ग्रंन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-430/770]**

Heavy Water for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

1303. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which heavy water for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kotah, is going to be procured;

(b) the name of the country from which it will be procured;

(c) the manner in which it will affect, country's independance in so far as these projects are concerned; and

(d) the reasons for the failure to have the heavy water indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). We have an agreement for supply by Canala of Heavy Water for the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. It provides for long term lease with an option for outright purchase.

(c) The agreement provides for no special terms concerning safeguards other than those which apply to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, which has been undertaken with Canada's assistance. However, because of delay in the production of Canadian Heavy Water, interim arrangements without prejudice to our agreement with Canada may be required to be made from an alternative source and term in this regard are under discussion.

(d) Steps have been taken to augment indigenous production of Heavy Water. The delay in installing new capacity is due to the need to develop indigenous know-how.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा रीजनल रिसर्च लैबोरेटरी का खोला जाना

1304. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा रीजनल रिसर्च लैबोरेटरी खोले जाने के बारे में ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश और राजस्थान की विकास सम्बन्धि आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के हेतु एक केन्द्रीय स्थान पर क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला के स्थापनार्थ सी० आई० आर० को एक प्रस्ताव मिला है ।

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव यह व्यक्त करता है कि ऐसी प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना क्षेत्रीय कच्चे माल, खनिजों इत्यादि की व्यवस्थित खोजबीन करके उनके मूल्यांकन करने उनको उपयोगी बनाने में सहायता प्रदान कर सकती है ।

30 सितम्बर, 1970 को हुई वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान मंडल की बैठक में

इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था कि सी० एस० आई० आर० के उपाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक "तदर्थ-दल" उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जाये, जिसमें सी० एस० आई० आर० के महानिदेशक तथा चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने के लिये गठित कार्यकारीदल के दो या तीन सदस्य हों। तदनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Posting of S. H. Os. in Police Stations at Delhi

1305. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Station House Officers in Delhi who have less than five years investigating experience in a Police Station before they are posted as Station House Officers; and

(b) the number of trained Police Officers with ample experience of investigation on field work who are posted in the Criminal, C.I.D., Anti-corruption and such other departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Eight.

However, while making selection of station House Officers only those officers in the rank of Inspector who are found suitable are posted as Station House Officers after a thorough scrutiny of their service records.

(b) 97.

Proposal for Shifting of Capital of Assam from Shillong

1306. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Assam Government to shift the State capital from Shillong to some place in the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Shillong is at present the capital of Assam and also Meghalaya. Some time ago the Assam Government had expressed a desire to develop another administrative complex on the ground that the three wards of the Shillong Municipality which had not been included in Meghalaya did not have sufficient room for expansion and had asked for financial assistance from the Centre for the new project. The Government's decision to accept, in principle, the demand for statehood for Meghalaya, has strengthened this desire. While announcing this decision in the House on 10th November, 1970, the Prime Minister has indicated Government's intention to consider with sympathy Assam's request for assistance in building a new Capital.

Relaxation in Import Licensing Restrictions

1307. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to relax import licensing restrictions to enable industries to meet their requirements;

(b) if so, the items on which the import restrictions would be relaxed; and

(c) whether the industrial units concerned would be allowed to import direct from all foreign countries or through the public sector Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A need based policy is followed for meeting the maintenance requirements of priority industries which cover about three-fourths of the country's industrial production. Import licences are granted to non-priority units on a repeat basis.

The import policy in respect of individual items is kept under constant review and the restrictions on imports are relaxed as and when considered necessary.

Recently the import policy for certain steel items has been liberalised both for actual users and engineering fabricators for export production.

The arrangements for meeting requirements of imported raw materials are reviewed from time to time and increasing use of State agencies will be made for this purpose.

Export of Silk

1308. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether silk is exported by India to foreign countries;

(b) the names of the concerns from each State which are exporting silk and to what countries; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange earned by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir, in the form of silk fabrics, made-ups and garments.

(b) and (c). A statement showing major countrywise exports of natural silk textiles during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4308/70]. Compilation of a list of Indian silk exporters Covering hundreds of exporters will involve considerable labour hardly commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

Allocation of Raw Material to Exporting Units in Small Scale Sector

1309. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to allocate raw materials directly to exporting units in the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the measures taken to allocate raw materials directly to exporting units in the small scale sector are as follows:—

(1) They can obtain imported raw materials and components required for export production under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters. This policy has now been made more liberal and the procedures have been simplified for quick disposal of applications. More stress has been given on continuous supply of raw materials and components for export production. A system of "Imprest" import licences has been introduced for the benefit of such of the registered manufacturer-exporters who have many export orders in hand so that the required imported inputs are obtained well in time for executing the export orders. The facility of advance licences for specific export orders is also available.

(2) Exporting units covered by the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, whether they are in the priority or non-priority sectors which export 10% or more of their production, are given preferred sources of supply in their actual user licensing. This facility has helped the units in the small scale sector to import their requirements from cheaper sources.

(3) Priority is extended in the matter of supply of indigenous raw materials like prime iron and steel needed for export production.

(4) Indigenous raw materials like iron and steel for engineering industry and some raw materials for the plastics industry are also made available directly for export production at interantional prices.

(5) Those who are not in a position to arrange their own imports directly can obtain supplies from Merchandising Export Houses and Public Sector Agencies like the S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. by transferring their earned import replenishment licences to these Houses or STC/MMTC. Their A.U. licences can also be bulked by these Export

Houses and Public Sector Agencies. These measures are designed to help all exporters in the small scale sector.

Working of Planning Commission Commented Upon by Institute of Public Administration

1310. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the findings of the Indian Institute of Public Administration that the re-organized Planning Commission has not proved a professional and functional organization at all levels and has also failed to present any specific alternative before the National Development Council to enable it to take a rational decision on the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Research Study Report, "The Re-organised Planning Commission" brought-out by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, is under examination.

श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु

1311. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 24 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7479 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में उपरोक्त प्रश्न में मालूम की गई जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं और कितना समय इसे एकत्र करने तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रखने में लगेगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस तथ्य की भी जांच कराने का है कि जिस दिन श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु हुई उस दिन वाल्टेज इतनी कम थी कि उससे किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हो सकती और उस दिन मिल को बिजली से नहीं बल्कि डीजल से चलाया जा रहा था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है:—

पावर स्टेशन के किसी भी इलाके में बिजली की खराबी को दर्ज करने के लिए बिजली विभाग का अपना प्रबंध होता है । तथापि, यह कार्य बिजली विभाग के प्रदाय क्षेत्र के आफीसर इंचार्ज का है जो कि आमतौर पर बिजली में आई खराबियों के विषय में सूचना प्राप्त करना है । उपभोक्ता से भी यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह बिजली की खराबी की सूचना ड्यूटी पर तैनात बिजली के कर्मचारियों (जैसे लाइन मैन) को दे जो कि बिजली की खराबी को दर्ज करते हैं और उसे ठीक करते हैं ।

इस मामले में देहरा-गोपीपुर के सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट ने, जिन्होंने इस केस की न्यायिक जांच की थी, जांच के दौरान उस इलाके के बिजली के सब-डिवीजनल आफीसर से आवश्यक पूछ-ताछ की और उन्हें यह विदित हुआ कि जिस दिन श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु हुई थी उस दिन बिजली में कोई खराबी नहीं थी ।

पर्याप्त विद्यमान व्यवस्थाओं को देखते हुए, उस इलाके में बिजली की खराबी को

दर्ज करने के सम्बन्ध में,हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बिजली के विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से इस प्रकार की जांच-पड़ताल करवानी आवश्यक नहीं थी।

सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट की जांच रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि स्थानीय पावर स्टेशन में बिजली की कोई खराबी दर्ज नहीं की गई थी और जिस दिन श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु हुई उस दिन बिजली भली-भांति कार्य कर रही थी।

जांच करने वाले मजिस्ट्रेट के अनुसार प्रत्यक्षत: यह सिद्ध हो गया कि श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु श्री मिल्खी राम की मिल में मशीन के लौह-दण्ड (शाफ्ट) के पट्टे के अन्दर फंसने और मशीन के कठोर पुर्जों से टकराने तथा बिजली का झटका लगने से हुई। परिस्थिति -साक्ष्य के आधार पर, उपायुक्त कांगड़ा ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 287 और 304-ए तथा धारा 201 के अन्तर्गत और आगे जांच पड़ताल के आदेश दिये थे।

मजिस्ट्रेट के जांच-परिणामों के अनुसरण में स्थानीय पुलिस स्टेशन में दिनांक 8-5-1970 को भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 304-ए/287/201 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कराया गया था। पुलिस ने जांच के दौरान दो संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को, अर्थात् चमेटा के श्री मिल्खी राम (मिल का स्वामी) तथा ट्विवर ग्राम, जिला गुरूदासपुर के श्री देव राज को गिरफ्तार किया, जिन्हें न्यायालय ने जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। पुलिस अधीक्षक कांगड़ा को कहा गया है कि वह इस केस की जांच को अंतिम रूप से पूरा करें और न्यायालय में चालान प्रस्तुत करें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने यह बताया है कि जिस दिन श्री बलदेव सिंह की मृत्यु हुई उस दिन विद्युत-दाब (Voltage) सामान्य थी और मिल को डीजल द्वारा नहीं चलाया जा रहा था।

People Affected by Floods in Sadar and Tufangunge Sub-Divisions in Cooch-Behar

1314. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected by the heavy rains and floods in the areas of Sadar and Tufangunge sub-Divisions in Cooch-Behar during the month of September/October, 1970; and

(b) the detailed financial help given by the Centre to the State in this regard and the steps taken by Government in helping those affected people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the reports received from the Government of West Bengal, 1,87,325 persons were affected due to floods in September, 1970, in the District of Cooch-Behar. Sub-Division-wise details of damage are not available.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned Rs. 80,000/- as house building grant and Rs. 30,300/- for relief contingencies for the people affected by the floods in Cooch-Behar District. In addition, Dhotis, Sarees, Tarpaulins and milk powder were distributed.

A Central Team has already visited the State of West Bengal and has made an on the spot assessment of damages caused by floods. On the basis of their recommendations, the Government of India have accepted a ceiling of Rs. 19.85 crores for various items of expenditure in connection with the recent floods. Rs. 3 crores has already been advanced to the Government of West Bengal to meet their immediate requirement of funds for flood relief expenditure. Further assistance subject to the approved ceilings, will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure.

Bid to Occupy Anand Bhavan in Allahabad

1315. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrests were made on the 30th September, 1970 in regard to the abortive

bid to occupy the Anand Bhavan, the ancestral home of the Nehrus in Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Shortfalls in Key Industrial Targets

1316. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held between the Planning Commission and the Ministries on how to overcome serious shortfalls in the key industrial targets which may throw the Fourth Plan into jeopardy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Planning Commission has invited the economic Ministries to discussions to review the present industrial situation in an effort to ensure the achievement of production targets in the key sectors. These discussions will be held shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Status of Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1317. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference sponsored by the Kumaon Morcha in October, 1970 at Almora has demanded a Meghalaya-type regional autonomy for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reaction o Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the development of the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No such demand by the Morcha has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted a Hill Development Board and are giving special attention to the development of the hill areas. A provision of about Rs. 65 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan of Uttar Pradesh for the development of hill districts.

Setting up of a Corporation for Projects and Equipments

1318. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Projects and Equipments Croporation;

(b) if so, the objects and functions envisaged for the Corporation; and

(c) whether the Corporation would be the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to set up an Engineering Products and Consultancy Services Corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation.

(b) The proposed subsidiary will specialise in large ventures and turn-key projects, concentrating in the field of—

(i) Railway systems including locomotive and other rolling stock, track and signal equipment, etc.

(ii) Complete industrial plants and projects;

(iii) Public utilities;

(iv) Castings, forgings, Ancillary equipment for big international manufacturing concern such as in automobile industry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Bengal Mill Owners' Association's Decision to disregard the Tripartite Agreement

1319. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported decision of the Bengal Mill Owners' Association not to give any further effect to the tripartite agreement arrived at last year after the 39 day strike of the workers;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet this challenge of the Mill-owners and to implement the tripartite agreement in toto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) It is reported that the Bengal Mill Owners' Association has advised member mills to maintain status-quo in the matter of implementing the terms of the tripartite agreement, i.e. to continue to pay the interim increase of Rs. 20/- p.m. as well as the existing D.A. which was being paid to the workmen irrespective of rise and fall in the consumer price index.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Trade with Yugoslavia

1320. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports to Yugoslavia in terms of quantity and foreign exchange earnings during the last two years and the likely foreign exchange earnings of exports to Yugoslavia during the current year; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to increase the colume of trade with Yugosalvia and, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Total exports to Yugoslavia amounted to Rs. 16.14 crores and Rs. 30.46 crores in 1968 and 1969 respectively. Exports during January-June 1970 have reached a level of Rs. 16.87 crores and are expected to exceed Rs. 25 crores by the end of the year.

(b) Efforts are continuously being made to increase the volume of bilateral trade by adopting various measures viz. participation in international and specialised fairs held in Yugoslavia, frequent visits of Indian businessmen to Yugoslavia encouraging contacts at business level through Chambers of Commerce of both countries, exchanging data of commercial nature as well as by giving proper guidance to the business community.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Orissa

1321. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is lagging behind most of the States in respect of the Rural Electrification;

(b) if so, the number of villages so far electrified in Orissa, the percentage of rural population in Orissa that these villages comprise and the comparative figures for the other States and for the country as a whole; and

(c) the amount of money sanctioned for the rural electrification schemes in Orissa for 1970-71 and the details of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisit information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) A sum of Rs. 76 lakhs has been provided for 1970-71 within the State Plan Outlay for electrification of 180 villages and energisation of 180 Lift Irrigation Points. In addition a sum of Rs. 199.13 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for 5 rural electrification schemes for electrification of 491 villages and 9485 Irrigation pumpsets. Of this Rs. 78.023 lakhs will be released by the Corporation during 1970-71.

Statement

States/Union Territories	Number electrified as on 30-6-1970	Approximate percentage of Rural population comprising the electrified villages as on 30-6-70
Andhra Pradesh	7,346	48.7
Assam	580	5.8
Bihar	7,509	23.9
Gujarat	3,477	39.2
Haryana	3,525	64.8
Jammu & Kashmir	771	24.9
Kerala	1,166	82.9
Madhya Pradesh	4,904	16.5
Maharashtra	10,323	46.7
Mysore	6,642	40.3
Nagaland	50	11.4
Orissa	988	7.1
Punjab	5,581	63.1
Rajasthan	2,515	18.5
Tamil Nadu	9,531	75.8
Uttar Pradesh	16,035	28.5
West Bengal	2,734	16.1
TOTAL (STATES)	83,677	35.1
Union Territories:	4,633	31.7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	88.310	35.0

Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to watch pace of complete orientation of A.R.C.'s. Recommendations

1322. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected a suggestion made by some Members of Parliament to set up a Parliamentary Committee to watch the pace of the complete orientation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other Committee consisting of senior officers has been entrusted with this important item of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government had occasion to consider the question whether an all-party Parliamentary Committee should be set up in relation to the implementation of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission as suggested by it.

Since the progress in implementation of the decisions taken on the Commission's recommendations is reviewed at the highest level and statements relating to these decisions and their implementation are laid before Parliament, opportunities are provided for Parliament as a whole to ensure that decisions taken are implmented without delay. In the circumstances a separate Parliamentary Committee has not been considered necessary for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal to start Lottery/Raffle by Central Government

1323. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run a lottery/raffle by the Central Government as done by the State; and

(b) whether such a lottery has been suggested by the Central Council of Health for running and financing more hostels in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of thee Central Council of Helth has suggested that two lotteries be floated by the Government of India in aid of charitable hospitals and for providing facilities to rural health services.

Recommendations of USAID Survey Team on Jute Exports

1324. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USAID survey team which

made a study of the problems of India's jute export has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are Presently under examination.

Manufacture of moon Computers in India

1325. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computer, which was used for landing man on the moon, is expected to be manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Not for the Present.

(b) Does not arise.

Role of Bharat Sadhu Samaj

1326. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by the 'Bharat Sadhu Samaj' in assisting the people since it came into being;

(b) whether Government give any grant to this Samaj; and

(c) if so, how much and the details regarding the machinery of Government to see the proper utilisation of money ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगों, विद्यार्थी आन्दोलनों तथा आगजनी से हुई हानि

1327. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों, विद्यार्थी आन्दोलनों तथा आगजनी के विनाशक कार्यों के कारण इस वर्ष राज्यवार कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है । शेष राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

विवरण

राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन	1-1-1970 से 31-10-70 तक सम्पत्ति की हानि (रुपयों में)		
	साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारण	छात्र आन्दोलन के कारण	अन्य आगजनी की घटनाओं के कारण
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,19,830	87,050	40,300
मैसूर	30,236	2,60,440	2,91,903
पंजाब	—	2,300	1,150
हरियाणा	—	—	23,52,371

1	2	3	4
मनीपुर	—	18,550	—
जम्मू और कश्मीर मेघालय गोवा, दमन और दीव लकादीव, मीनीकाय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह दादरा और नागर हवेली पांडिचेरी चण्डीगढ़	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

उत्तर प्रदेश में साई नदी उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के अधीन सींचा गया कुल क्षेत्र

1328. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में साई नदी उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के अधीन वर्ष 1969-70 में कुल कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जानी थी;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इसमें से वास्तव में कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की गई;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष सरकार को साई नदी के साथ-साथ अघोरा तथा खानपुर के बीच उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना चालू करने की कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो असिंचित भूमि के एक बहुत बड़े खंड को सिंचाई के अंतर्गत लाने के उद्देश्य से क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त मांग को, उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना चालू करके, पूरा करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1969-70 के दौरान साई नदी में लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा 5600 एकड़ की शक्यता उत्पन्न की गई थी और 2370 एकड़ भूमि की वास्तविक सिंचाई की गई थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि उन्हें ऐसे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय वे किसी भी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि स्रोत को और उपयोग में लाना संभव नहीं है।

भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

1329. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव**: क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय फिल्में लोक प्रिय हैं और वर्ष 1969-70 में किन-किन देशों को कौन-कौन-सी भारतीय फिल्में निर्यात की गयीं; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से वर्ष 1970-71 के लिये भारतीय फिल्मों के लिये मांगपत्र आये हैं और उन फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये मांगपत्र आये हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) एक विवरण

संलग्न है, जिसमें विभिन्न देशों को फिल्मों के निर्यात का मूल्य दिखाया गया है। आंकड़े, निर्यातों के मूल्य के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं, नकि फिल्मों के नामों के अनुसार। जैसाकि स्पष्ट है, भारतीय फिल्में ब्रिटेन, ओमान/कत्तार, सिंगापुर, त्रिनिदाद, थाइलैंड, मारीशस, लेबनान, ईरान, हांगकांग, श्रीलंका, बहरीन द्वीप आदि में अधिकाधिक लोकप्रिय हो रही है।

(ख) मांग सीधे निर्यातकों के पास आती है जिनको मुक्त रूप में लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। अग्रिम जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

1969-70 के दौरान सिनेमैटोग्राफ फिल्मों का देशवार निर्यात :

विवरण	मात्रा '000' मीटर में / मूल्य '000' रु० में 1969-70 मात्रा	मूल्य
1. अदन/दक्षिणी यमन लोक गणराज्य	153	250
2. अफगानिस्तान	184	403
3. बहरीन द्वीप	422	1033
4. बर्मा	16	145
5. श्रीलंका	654	2893
6. फीजी द्वीप	190	967
7. फ्रांस	17	61
8. हांगकांग	227	1253
9. इंडोनेशिया	300	818
10. ईरान	276	1568
11. केनिया	421	2667
12. लेबनान	455	1122
13. मलयेशिया	33	161
14. मारीशस	412	1536
15. नाइजीरिया	192	485
16. कत्तार ट्रूशियल ओमान/कत्तार	943	3267
17. सिंगापुर	603	2850
18. सूडान	87	369
19. थाईलैंड	281	1429
20. त्रिनिदाद	263	1557
21. संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य	66	230
22. ब्रिटेन	946	10746
23. सं० रा० अमरीका	203	898
24. सोवियत संघ	70	416
25. वियतनाम (दक्षिणी) गणराज्य	9	13
26. जापान	12	44
27. अन्य	1653	6275
योग :	9088	43456

उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकृत नियंत्रकों द्वारा कारखानों का चलाया जाना

1330. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकृत नियंत्रकों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपरोक्त कारखानों में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने पृथक-पृथक कितनी पूंजी लगायी ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) कारखानों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:—दि प्यूर मिल्स कं० लि०, कानपुर तथा दि न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल्स कं० लि०, कानपुर।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने अपने वस्त्र निगमों के माध्यम से उपरोक्त कारखानों को निम्नोक्त अग्रिम ऋण दिये:—

	म्यूर मिल्स कं. लि.	न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल्स कं. लि.
केन्द्रीय सरकार	10.20 लाख रुपये	5.10 लाख रुपये
राज्य सरकार	15.43 लाख रुपये	23.00 लाख रुपये

Cotton Imported by Cotton Corporation

1331. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton imported by the Cotton Corporation Since its inception;

(b) the names of the countries and the quantity of cotton from each country imported by the Corporation; and

(c) the manner in which the cotton so imported was distributed to various agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) None so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

West Bengal's request for release of Water, from Farakka Barrage

1332. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to take steps to ensure the release of 40,000 cusecs of water from the Farakka Barrage to facilitate the port operations during the dry months of the year; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The request was received and is under study.

Possibilities of exports of castings and forgings to Western Countries

1333. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether high level teams of industrial engineering firms in Western countries visited India recently to explore possibilities of large-scale imports of intermediates, castings and forgings;

(b) if so, the outcome of their study about the possibility of exports of these items to Western countries; and

(c) whether any additional capacities of such items which found favourable foreign markets are proposed to be granted in the country and, if so, the details of the proposal in this regard and the steps taken to create such additional capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A three man team of M/s. Renault, leading car manufacturers of France, came to India recently for about 2 weeks. They visited a number of manufacturing units and evinced interest in a large number of items including castings and forgings provided quality and price were satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Negotiations are still going on and it is too early to indicate details about availability of capacity etc.

Annual Plan for Bihar

1334. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Annual Plan of the State of Bihar for the year 1971-72 has been discussed between the Planning Commission and the Bihar State Government representatives;

(b) if so, the details of the Annual Plan chalked out as a result of these discussions;

(c) the extent of allocations under different heads demanded by that Government's representatives, as contained in their draft

Plan, and how far they have been agreed to; and

(d) the rate of industrial and agricultural growth as envisaged in the said annual plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Killing of Police I. S. Is. in Calcutta by Naxalites.

1335. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two I. S. Is. of Police were killed in Calcutta on the 21st October, 1970 by the Naxalites;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such incidents and to arm the Police and Military personnel on security duty in West Bengal to defend themselves against the Naxalite attacks; and

(c) the number of Security personnel killed in West Bengal by the Naxalites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESERCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to information available, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police were murdered by Naxalites on October 21, 1970 in Howrah and Nadia, There was no such murder on that day in Calcutta.

(b) The State Government have taken steps to suitably strengthen the administrative arrangements to counter attacks on the personnel of agencies charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the State. The intelligence machinery is also being streamlined to achieve better coordination of operations at all levels.

(c) Facts are being ascertained.

Demand for a separate Flag by temple priests in Tamil Nadu

1336. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether temple priests in Tamil Nadu have demanded a separate flag for them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESERCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government there is no such demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Directions Issued to State Governments Re. Attack on policemen in States

1337. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued directions to the West Bengal Government and other State Governments to treat attacks on the Policemen as equivalent to waging a war against Goverment;

(b) whether this power was already vested in the State Governments under Section 121 of the I.P.C.; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the insurgents were not dealt with ruthlessly earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTORONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESERCH : (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) to (c). No special directions have been issued by Government of West Bengal or any other State Government as to how attacks on policemen should be dealt with. The State Governments have however been requested to deal firmly with all situations involving resort to violence. Whether or not attacks on policemen would amount to an offence under section 121 I.P.C. would depend on the facts of particular cases. The Government of West Bengal are taking all

possible action under law to deal effectively with persons committing such heinous offences.

Admission of Candidates for Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Quality Control and Operational Research

1338. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Statistical Institute advertises every year for admission of candidates for the Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Quality Control and Operational Research;

(b) whether candidates who successfully complete this training are awarded the certificate only for 'Diploma in Statistical Quality Control and Operational Research' and not the 'Post Graduate Diploma in Statistical Quality Control and Operational Research';

(c) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the Institute authorities to award only the certificate for the 'Post Graduate Diploma in S. Q. C. & O. R.' starting with the candidates who have successfully passed the training in 1969-70; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The certificate awarded to the successful candidates is called 'Diploma in Statistical Quality Control and Operational Research.'

(c) and (d). The matter has been brought to the notice of the Indian Statistical Institute. The Institute intends to consult the Governing Body of the Research and Training School and the Council of the Institute in the matter.

Law and Order Situation in West Bengal

1339. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:
SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in West Bengal is deteriorating day by day;

(b) the number of persons murdered during the months of August, September and October, 1970, separately;

(c) whether the number of murders is on the increase and is demoralising the public; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to gain confidence of the local public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (d). The State Government are taking all steps to restore law and order and are being provided necessary assistance by the Central Government including additional police forces, equipment and pooling of intelligence. While there has been some decline in the number of other incidents of lawlessness not connected with the activities of Naxalites and allied extremists, the activities of such extremists continue to cause concern.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Adverse effect on exports due to shortage of raw materials

1340. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports are being very adversely affected due to insufficient production of exportable goods in the country because of shortage of raw materials, unsatisfactory shipping services and excessive port and ocean freight charges, delay in clearance of goods and infrequency of services;

(b) if so, whether any investigation or survey has been made in regard thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since problems of this type keep on arising in the normal course of export pro-

motion, the Ministry of Foreign Trade endeavours to keep a continuous watch over the whole field of export promotion and tries to devise remedial measures as and when necessary.

(c) So far as the shortage of raw materials is concerned, steps have already been taken to arrange for additional imports of steel. So far as shipping difficulties are concerned, Government is endeavouring to set up an effective consultation machinery between the shippers and the shipping interests in the form of Shippers' Councils, and efforts are steadily being made to secure reasonable and fair freight rates as well as to increase the strength of the Indian Merchant Marine.

Construction of Eight Dams for Damodar Valley Project to prevent destruction from Floods

1341. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether originally foreign experts formulated a blueprint for the construction of eight dams for the Damodar Valley Project to make it perfectly effective in preventing death and destruction from floods forall time to come but Indian authorities did not agree with that and only four dams were constructed which have proved to be quite ineffective; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make the Damodar Valley Corporation Project really effective on the one hand and to resuscitate the dried and shallow canals and rivers for smooth drainage of any surplus waters into the sea on the other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The construction of eight storage reservoirs was proposed in the preliminary memorandum prepared by a foreign expert for the unified development of the Damodar Valley. After considering the financial implications of the proposal and on technical considerations, a decision was taken to construct four storage reservoirs which would be sufficient to cover all floods recorded in the last 100 years. The damage that is occurring in the Lower Damodar Valley because of floods cannot be attributed to the lesser storage available than earlier envisaged but is mainly due to drainage congestion in the Lower Valley. A proposal for construction of embankments and dredging of the river channel in places in the Lower Valley is under examination.

Police Firing in West Bengal

1342. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions the police fired upon the people, till date, since the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal;

(b) how many persons died and how many received injuries as a result of the Police firing;

(c) on how many occasions the C.R.P. personnel resorted to firing in West Bengal during this period;

(d) a list containing names and particulars of persons who succumbed to the Police firing; and

(e) whether any compensation has been sanctioned to the families of persons who died of the Police firing and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a), (b), (d) and (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) During the period between the promulgation of President's Rule and 10-11-70, the C.R.P. personnel had to resort to firing in West Bengal on 37 occasions.

Police Firing in West Bengal

1343. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

on many occasions the Police firing in West Bengal was unprovoked;

(b) whether Government are prepared to order judicial probe into the activities of the Police in West Bengal during January to September, 1970; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTSMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Every complaint received by Government is inquired into and action is taken against those found at fault. No judicial probe into such a wide subject as suggested in the question is hence called for.

Irrigation Potential of the Kangsbati Irrigation Project

1344. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the ultimate irrigation potential of the Kangsabati Irrigation Project in West Bengal;

(b) when the Project got the sanction of Government and when the construction work started;

(c) the original and revised estimates of cost for the entire Project; total expenditure incurred till date and when the construction work was expected to be completed;

(d) how far the works have progressed and whether the shortage of fund is hampering the progress and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what stands in the way of completing the construction work in scheduled time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 9.5 lakh acres.

(b) Some preliminary works had been started by the State Government in 1956-57. The Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1961.

(c) The originally estimated cost was Rs. 25.26 crores. The State Government have indicated that the revised cost is about Rs. 46 crores. The Project is programmed to be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. The expenditure incurred was about Rs. 31 crores upto end of August 1970.

(d) and (e). The Kangsabati dam and a part of the canal system have been completed and are in operation. The construction of Kumari dam and the balance of the canal system is in hand. The project works could be accelerated if the Government of West Bengal could allot more funds from within their Plan ceilings.

Statement by Commissioner of Calcutta Police Re. Anti-Social Elements

1345. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement by the Commissioner, Calcutta Police on the 1st October, 1970, wherein he is reported to have said that anti-social elements to-day formed a strong tail of the C.P.I. (ML);

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the fact that a summarised version of the statement of the Police Commissioner was published in the Calcutta Edition of the *Statesman* dated the 2nd October, 1970, under the caption "Marked shift in allegiance of rowdies"; and

(c) if so, the full text of the said statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the role of anti-social elements in the recent spurt of lawlessness in West Bengal and at Calcutta in particular. Full facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Loans to Coffee Planters

1346. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4112 on the 26th August, 1970 and state:

(a) the average time taken in sanctioning loan applications of the coffee planters and the date of the oldest pending application;

(b) the publicity given to available loans and the difficulties of planters in acquiring them;

(c) the remedy to the difficulties; and

(d) the total amount of loan advanced last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Time taken varies from case to case depending on time taken by applicant to produce documents in respect of property offered for mortgage. In cases where acceptance of title presents no problem, sanctioning of loans takes less than two months. The oldest pending application is dated 26-9-1967. This is pending for want of certain documents.

(b) Publicity is given through the Coffee Board's Extension Officer in the field, through planters Associations functioning at different centres and through the Coffee Board's Magazine 'Indian Coffee' published in English, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. The difficulties of planters in securing loans are (i) non-availability of documents in support of title, (ii) heavy debts, and (iii) want of legal competence to mortgage the property.

(c) The Coffee Board has appointed a Committee to examine ways and means of enabling planters in large numbers to secure loans.

(d) Rs. 47.70 lakhs.

Silting of River Beds Affecting Irrigation and Cultivation

1347. SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3225 on the 19th August, 1970, regarding surveying of silting up of rivers in South India and state:

(a) the responsibility of the Central Water and Power Commission with regard to the silting up of river beds with loss of irrigation and cultivation;

(b) whether the general question should not receive attention without reference being made by the State Government; and

(c) whether his Ministry is aware of the names and numbers of rivers which dry up after the monsoons and those which have lost tidal action within living memory and can action to restore tidal action as has been done to the Coomb river be also considered for other rivers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Under the existing constitutional distribution of functions, irrigation and allied subjects lie within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Periodical surveys to assess the changes in the behaviour of various rivers and the extent of silting would, therefore, have to be undertaken by the State Governments. Similarly necessary remedial action would have also to be initiated by them. The required technical assistance would, of course, be made available by the Central Water and Power Commission wherever necessary.

The need for such surveys and remedial action has been emphasised at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held on 14th November, 1970 which was attended by the respresentatives of the State Governments.

(c) Information regarding the rivers which dry up after monsoons or which loose tidal actions is not available with the Government of India.

Bijur and Halladi Schemes

1348. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) why did the question of revision of the Bijur Scheme arise and has it been approved by his Ministry;

(b) under what circumstances was the allocation for the scheme only Rs. 1 lakh this year;

(c) why has the Halladi Scheme been left untouched for 15 years and why is it being revised and what features in the original scheme are defective to require this revision;

(d) how is the charge to be met that the State Government are procrastinating these scheme to reserve resources only for the disputed Eastern rivers; and

(e) what is the phased programme for the completion of the Bijur Scheme and when is the revised Halladi Scheme expected to be submitted for approval of his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (e). The Government of Mysore had sent a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50.4 Lakhs for the Bijur reservoir in June 1960. This was examined and the comments sent to the State Government in December 1960. No replies to these comments, nor any revised project have been received from the State Government so far.

No project report on the Haladi project has been received so far.

(b) and (d). No information is available with the Government of India.

(c) It is understood from the Government of Mysore that the erstwhile Government of Madras was contemplating an irrigation project across the Halady, and that this proposal is reported to have been included in the State's Second Five Year Plan, but subsequently dropped.

After Reorganisation of States, the Government of Mysore subsequently carried out some preliminary investigations and drew up a scheme for a reservoir across Desanakatte stream. They however subsequently considered modifications to these proposals necessary in order to avoid a high dam across the Dasanakatte stream, as also to utilise the waters of the main Varahi stream. They are now considering proposals to construct a weir across the Varahi stream. No project report has however been received from the State Government so far.

Ghosh Commission Report into Murders and Clashes between C.P.I. (M) and S.S.P.

1349. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Shri R. Ghosh, Divisional Commissioner, Burdwan into murders and clashes between the C.P.I.(M) and S.S.P. in the Sripur group of coal mines has been considered;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether the report has strongly criticised Shri Talukdar, Addl. S.P., Asansol for serious failures in discharging his duties;

(d) if so, the action taken against him; and

(e) what are the findings of the Ghosh Commission and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K .S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (e). The report of the Inquiry Officer is under consideration of the State Government and decisions taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Tripura

1350. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the stage of the proposal for setting up of a Jute Mill in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): No proposal for the setting up of a jute mill in Tripura is under the consideration of Government.

Crossing of Border by Tripura Naxalite Leaders

1351. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Tripura Naxalite leaders crossed the border into Pakistan to have regular liason with the Mizo rebels who have been trained in guerilla warfare and sabotage by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances these Naxalites crossed the borders and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

Cases of Dacoities and Kidnapping in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U. P.

1352. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits with their hidecuts in the ravines of Chambal, Yamuna and Mahi rivers, have presented an inter-state menace;

(b) if so, the number of dacoities and kidnapping incidents that took place in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the number of persons killed, injured, kidnapped and held on ransom during each year in connection with these incidents;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to help tackle the dacoit menace as a national problem; and

(d) how far the gangs of dacoits have been liquidated during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) Measures for meeting the dacoity menace in the dacoit-infested areas in the States are the concern of the State Governments who are charged with the maintenance of law and order. However, the Government of India are alive to the problem of dacoity prevailing in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which have been chronically affected by this menace. This matter has been under examination of the Government of India and the State Governments concerned and some concernted measures for meeting the menace have been taken and others are being devised. Such measures include Central help for modernising the equipment of the State Police Forces, supply of arms, wireless equipment etc. A planned development of road communications in the Chambal Valley area is also receiving the attention of the Central Government.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Bill to Constitute Statutory All India Handloom Board

1353. SHRI S.K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bill to constitute a Statutory All India Handloom Board is ready;

(b) if so, when the Bill will be introduced; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been possible so far to introduce legislation about the proposed Board, as the functions to be entrusted to it and its organisational set-up, etc., require reconsideration, in view of the changed pattern of financial assistance to State Governments for the development of village and small industries during the Forth Plan period.

आनन्द मार्ग की गतिविधियां तथा वित्तीय संसाधन

1354. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आनन्द मार्ग की गतिविधियों एवं वित्तीय संसाधनों के बारे में कोई जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) (क) सरकार आनन्द मार्ग की गतिविधियों पर पूरी निगरानी रखती है।

(ख) सरकार समझती है कि यह संगठन एक राजनैतिक स्वरूप का है किन्तु सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में जारी किये गये अनुदेशों को उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक लेख्य याचिका द्वारा चुनौती दी गई है और मामला न्यायाधीन है। जैसा कि 29 अगस्त, 1969 की लोक-सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 834 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में कहा गया था राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार आनन्द मार्ग की आय के स्त्रोत सदस्यों से स्वैच्छिक चन्दे, सदस्यों तथा समर्थकों से दान, केन्द्रीय

कार्यालय से अनुदान तथा मनोरंजन कार्यक्रमों व फिल्म शो के जरिये एकत्रित धन है ।

पतरातू ताप बिजली घर के निर्माण में प्रगति

1355. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री टी० राम :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि यद्यपि पतरातू ताप बिजली घर के निर्माण का कार्य गत 8 वर्षों से चल रहा है फिर भी अब तक क्या आधा कार्य ही हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सोवियत रूस द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया सामान बेकार पड़ा है तथा उस पर जंग लग रहा है; और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त बिजली घर के निर्माण को पूरा करने के लिये कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया; उसमें से कितने वर्ष बीत चुके हैं तथा इसके निर्माण के पूरा होने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) उक्त परियोजना पर कितनी लागत का अनुमान था, इसमें से कितनी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है तथा और आगे कितनी राशि व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत, मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पतरातू ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण में 50-50 मेगावाट के चार ताप यूनिटों का और 100-100 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन परिकल्पित है । पतरातू ताप बिजली केन्द्र का प्रथम चरण 1962 में आरंभ किया गया था । 50-50 मेगावाट के चार यूनिट चालू किए जा चुके हैं और 100-100 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों के 1971 में चालू होने की संभावना है ।

(ख) विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण ठेकेदारों द्वारा बार-बार श्रम अशान्ति के कारण कार्यान्वयन में देरी और संभरकों द्वारा गुमशुदा और कम आए माल की डिलिवरी में देरी करना है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । शेष दो यूनिटों के लिए उपस्कर प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है :

लक्ष्य तिथि		प्रचालन तिथि	
पहला यूनिट	जुलाई, 1965	अक्टूबर,	1966
दूसरा यूनिट	नवम्बर, 1965	जून,	1967
तीसरा यूनिट	मार्च, 1966	नवम्बर,	1968
चौथा यूनिट	जुलाई, 1966	अक्टूबर,	1969
पांचवा यूनिट	फरवरी 1967	मार्च,	1971 (प्रत्याशित)
छठा यूनिट	अगस्त, 1967	सितम्बर,	1971 (प्रत्याशित)

(ङ) मार्च, 1970 के अंत तक प्रत्याशित व्यय 48.89 करोड़ रुपये था । परियोजना की 52.71 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के प्रति 3.82 करोड़ रुपये की शेष राशि परियोजना को पूर्ण करने के लिए लगाई जानी है ।

विभिन्न राज्यों में नक्सलपंथियों को गिरफ्तार करना

1356. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अक्तूबर, 1970 तक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में गिरफ्तार किये गये नक्सलपंथियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस संबंध में राज्यवार, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उनकी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकारें नक्सलवादियों तथा समवर्गी उग्रवादी दलों की गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत कड़ी कार्रवाई कर रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से पूरी तरह सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और अतिरिक्त शस्त्र पुलिस कुमुक, वायरलैस तथा अन्य उपकरण एवं आसूचना के एकीकरण समेत उन्हें सभी उचित सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। सिवाय इसके कि पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में ऐसी गतिविधियों में हाल में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है नकलवादियों तथा समवर्गी उग्रवादी दलों की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित किया गया है।

Reported Loss on Construction of Pathratu Thermal Power Station

1357. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news under the heading "A situation that Calls for urgent Government Enquiry" which appeared in *Labour World* a monthly English journal of Delhi, in connection with the 'Pathratu Power Project' (Bihar) in which it is stated that colossal loss of lacks of rupees was suffered by Government;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government to ascertain the facts; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the responsible persons involved therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). In the October issue of the "Labour World" it has been alleged that the delay in the commissioning of Pathratu Thermal Power Station in Bihar was on account of delays in the erection and installation resulting in a huge loss to the Government. The journal has urged that there should be an enquiry into the matter particularly in respect of the performance of the contractors in carrying out the works in accordance with the conditions of the contract. The State Government have constituted a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act on 20th October, 1970, to enquire into the causes of losses and shortfalls in the performance of the Bihar State Electricity Board. As this Commission would be in a position to enquire into the various allegations, no separate enquiry is considered necessary for the present.

Clandestine Naxalite Training Camp in Kasargod, North Kerala

1359. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to recent Press reports in several papers saying that there exists a clandestine Naxalite training camp in Kasargod, North Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the local authorities have taken any action in this regard, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have seen a press report in *Hindustan Times* dated 11-8-1970 in this regard.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Escape of Naxalite Leaders from Siliguri Jail

1360. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Charu Mazumdar and several other top Naxalite leaders escaped from the Siliguri Jail on the 4th October, 1970;

(b) whether an investigation has been made by Government into the circumstances leading to the escape of the Naxalite leaders; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for the negligence of their duties and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir. Charu Mazumdar is yet to be arrested and there is no information of anyone else escaping from the Siliguri Jail on 4th October.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

नलकूपों को बिजली की कम सप्लाई

1361. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नलकूपों की वार्षिक मांग 5 लाख तक पहुंच गई है किन्तु सरकार बिजली तथा अन्य सामान के अभाव में केवल दो लाख नलकूपों को ही बिजली सप्लाई कर सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस बाधा को दूर किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जबकि कूपों के ऊर्जन के लिए आए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या हाल ही में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 5 लाख आंकी गई है, 1969-70 के दौरान ऊर्जित किए गए कूपों की संख्या लगभग 2.5 लाख थी। पूरी मांग को पूरा न करने का मुख्य कारण वित्तीय साधनों की तंगी है और आवश्यक कच्चे माल की कमी भी रही है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए राज्यों की योजना में व्यवस्थित आंवटनों के अलावा धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम स्थापित किया है। देश में उत्पादित अथवा आयात करके आवश्यक कच्चे माल की उपलभ्यता को यथाशीघ्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी पग उठाए गए हैं। ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने में सभी तंगियों को दूर करने में कितना समय लगेगा, इस संबंध में निश्चित रूप से बताना संभव नहीं है।

परमाणु शक्ति द्वारा बिजली का उत्पादन

1362. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्रों द्वारा कुल उत्पादित की जाने वाली बिजली का पचास प्रतिशत भी पैदा नहीं कर सकेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, नहीं। "परमाणु ऊर्जा का 1970-80 का दस वर्षीय कार्यक्रम"

नामक पुस्तिका में दी गई परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने पर सन् 1980 में बिजली का उत्पादन उत्पादित की जाने वाली बिजली का लगभग केवल 6 प्रतिशत ही होगा ।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग ने एक योजना तैयार की है जिसका उद्देश्य आत्म-निर्भरता के आधार पर परमाणु बिजली का दीर्घकालीन उत्पादन करना है । हमारे विकास की प्रगति देश की समस्त औद्योगिक क्षमता में वृद्धि से संबंधित है ।

Exports of Sports Goods

1363. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of exports of sports goods during 1969-70 and how it compared with that in the preceding year, totally and country-wise; and

(b) which are the potential buyers for Indian sports goods and the targets fixed for exports thereof during 1970-71 and for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The exports of Sports Goods during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as under:

1968-69	1969-70
Rs. 1.20 crores	Rs. 1.36 crores

A statement of country-wise exports of Sports Goods during the above two years is enclosed.

(b) The more important buyers for Indian Sports Goods are: U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, Holland and Italy.

The total targets for all the countries fixed for *i.e.* 1970-71 for exports thereof are Rs. 2.00 crores.

The export targets fixed for each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan are as under:

	Rs. crores
1969-70	1.50
1970-71	2.00
1971-72	2.25
1972-73	2.50
1973-74	3.00
TOTAL:	11.25

STATEMENT

S. no.	Name of the Country	Value in Rs. lakhs 1968-69	1969-70
1.	Australia	9.58	8.67
2.	Czechoslovakia	0.58	—
3.	Ceylon	3.61	2.25
4.	Canada	1.41	2.00
5.	France	1.21	1.30
6.	Ghana	1.41	1.99
7.	Guyana	1.15	0.86
8.	Holland	2.68	0.79
9.	Iraq	0.95	0.53
10.	Isreal	1.40	3.75
11.	Italy	1.63	2.72
12.	Jamaica	1.02	0.85
13.	Kenya	6.42	6.35
14.	Hong Kong	0.57	1.31
15.	Kuwait	1.56	1.71
16.	Malaya and Singapore	17.27	16.40
17.	New Zealand	1.51	1.42
18.	Nigeria	6.25	4.10
19.	Zambia and Malawi	2.22	2.35
20.	Sudan	2.57	2.76
21.	Sweden	0.70	0.99
22.	Thailand	3.96	3.48
23.	Tanzania	2.20	1.56
24.	Trinidad	3.59	3.62
25.	U.A.R.	0.26	0.31
26.	U.K.	23.86	28.05
27.	U.S.A.	2.49	5.22
28.	West Germany	3.39	7.87
29.	Yugoslavia	1.93	0.80
30.	Others	10.45	14.97
	TOTAL:	119.97	135.63

Naxalite hanging Father to Death

1364. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4410 on the 28th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected the facts regarding the hanging of father to death by a Naxalite; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government have no information to confirm the report about a Naxalite having hanged his father to death as published in the *Times of India*, dated the 5th August, 1970.

Report by Expert Committee of Engineers of Ganga River Commission

1365. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1511 on the 5th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Expert Committee of Engineers of the Ganga River Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Committee has carried out an inspection of the area in June, 1970 and also held preliminary discussions. The Committee decided that model experiments should be carried out after an inspection of the river during peak floods and also during the post monsoon season. The report of the Committee will become available after the results of the model experiments are available.

Machinery for reviewing Export Performance

1366. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2496 on the 12th August, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up of a machinery for regularly reviewing export performance; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Abolition of West Bengal National Volunteer Force

1367. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to abolish the West Bengal National Volunteer Force; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Government of West Bengal have intimated that no such proposal is under their consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच नर्मदा जल विवाद

1368. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच नर्मदा जल विवाद को सुलझाने तथा नर्मदा पन-बिजली योजनाओं को शीघ्र आरंभ करने के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): गुजरात, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा राजस्थान के बीच नर्मदा जल विवाद को निपटाने के लिए 6 अक्तूबर, 1969 को नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किया गया था। न्यायाधिकरण इस संबंध में कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

सिगरेट तथा देशी सिगरेटों के निर्माण में काम आने वाले आयातित कच्चे माल का मूल्य

1369. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:** क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से आयात होने वाली सिगरेटों के वार्षिक मूल्य क्या हैं तथा देश में सिगरेटों के उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल होने वाली आयातित सामग्री का वार्षिक मूल्य तथा अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सिगरेटों के बारे में एक आयोग का गठन करने के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन सरकार को पेश किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1. सिगरेटों का मूल्य

वर्ष	रुपये
1967–68	2,32,956
1968–69	1,09,134
1969–70	3,25,942

2. सिगरेटों के बनाने में प्रयुक्त होने वाली सामग्री के आयातों का मूल्य

	सिगरेट का कागज बड़े रोलों में	अनिर्मित तंबाकू (एफ. सी. वी. किस्म)
वर्ष	रुपये	रुपये
1967–68	2,47,844	65,83,612
1968–69	1,63,482	30,77,378
1069–70	73,197	81,409

Purchase of accumulated Rubber stocks by S. T. C.

1371. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of rubber have accumulated with the producers as a result of the refusal of tyre manufacturers to buy rubber at the enhanced price announced by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to buy the unsold stocks through the State Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Consequent on the fixation of minimum prices for raw rubber, stock of natural rubber with producers increased and this was attributed to low offtake by the manufacturers.

(b) State Trading Corporation have already started purchase of raw rubber at the minimum prices fixed by the Government.

Pakistani Espionage Activities in Rajasthan and Kashmir

1372. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the increased Pakistani espionage activities in Rajasthan and Kashmir areas where the spies are reported to be operating with the connivance and in collusion with Indian border citizens;

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigations in the matter; and

(c) the number of cases of espionage detected during the last three months in the above areas and the number of Indian citizens and Pakistanis involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Utmost vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to counter such activities.

(c) The number of cases detected in Rajasthan during the last three months (from August to October, 1970) is 6.4 Pak and

5 Indian nationals have so far been arrested in these 6 cases. Information regarding Jammu and Kashmir is being obtained from the State Government.

Increase in Prices of inputs in export Products

1373. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuing price increase of inputs in export products is causing concern and that unless the tendency is immediately checked, and overseas sales will be seriously affected;

(b) the percentage of increase in price in industrial raw material and that of the intermediates; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the rise is checked so that export prices are maintained at a competitive level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Between October 4, 1969 and October 3, 1970, the Index of Wholesale prices of industrial raw materials (1961-62-100) increased from 181.1 to 195.1 or by about 8% while that for intermediate products increased from 156.5 to 175.5 or by about 12%.

(c) Government is trying to encourage the production of raw materials and other inputs required for export production as well as to supplement domestic production by imports, if necessary.

Explosives and Lethal Weapons Found in Mayannur Jungles in Kerala State

1374. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantities of explosive and lethal weapons were found stored in Mayannur, jungles in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the details and nature of materials recovered and whether any investigation was made to trace their source;

(c) whether any arrests were made in this connection; and

(d) whether the Mayannur discovery had made the people panicky and apprehensive of their lives and property especially as this incident occurred in the wake of the gruesome murder of a landlord in Mannarked in the same District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The Government of Kerala have informed as under:—

(a) and (b). As a result of confession by four persons, who were arrested in connection with Crime No. 63/70 relating to the murder of a landlord in Mannarghat Taluk, Police recovered 17 bombs, explosive substances such as fuses etc., swords, sticks and some other weapons from Mayannur area.

(c) 22 persons have so far been arrested in connection with the above crime.

(d) No, Sir.

Functioning of New Victoria Mills in Kanpur

1375. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur, taken over by Government, has started production;

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay and the total number of workers who are still out of employment; and

(c) the steps taken to take them back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The mill has started production. It is, however, working partially with 1231 workers, including 59 clerks, out of the total strength of 4801 workers, including 258 clerks on roll at the time of its closure. It is proposed to extend the working of the mill gradually and to employ over 50% of the workers on roll.

Excesses by C.R.P. in West Bengal

1376. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges of excesses

by the C.R.P. in West Bengal have been reported in various newspapers of West Bengal;

(b) whether various political organizations and Members of Parliament have reported this to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether any Commission is likely to be appointed to go into these charges levelled against the misbehaviour of the C.R.P. in West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Reports of alleged excesses by the Central Reserve Police in West Bengal have been carried in some newspapers of West Bengal and in some letters addressed to Government by Members of Parliament and others.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The allegations have been looked into and have been found to be either baseless and frivolous or highly exaggerated if not entirely false. In a number of cases of such allegations, the Central Reserve Police was not at all involved. The Central Reserve Police Force has been made available to West Bengal Government to assist them in the maintenance of law and order in the State and they function under the orders of the West Bengal authorities.

Increase in Water Rates to Meet Finances of Irrigation Projects

1377. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a statement in Ooty on the 24th September, 1970 that the water rates in the country might be increased to meet the finances of irrigation projects and "at least to pay off the maintenance of working expenses";

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether such a decision will hit the poor peasants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Irrigation facilities are available only to the farmers in the areas commanded by irrigation systems on which Government have to make substantial investments. It is appropriate that the beneficiaries should pay for these facilities to the extent possible and not impose a burden on the rest of the community. While prices of agricultural produce have increased and cultivators have been deriving higher profits from irrigated land, there has not been a commensurate increase in water rates; the costs of maintenance and operation have, in the meanwhile been going up steeply.

Further, in recent years, the resources of the States for the planned development have been dwindling for various reasons. Therefore the need for mobilising adequate resources for the plan by way of enhancement of water rates assumed great importance. The matter has been discussed on several occasions in detail with the State Governments at Zonal inter-State meetings and All India Conferences. In view of the need to raise additional resources and in pursuanc of the policies already accepted, the State Governments have been urged to fix water rates in an equitable way so as to meet the maintenance and operation charges and interest at the rate of 2½% and that the increased rates may be collected providing for a transition period.

Liberalisation of import of Raw Materials for Engineering Industry

1378. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise imports of the raw materials to meet the growing requirements of the engineering industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard and whether any agreements have since been signed with some foreign firms/countries for the import of required raw materials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): After devaluation, most

of the engineering industries have been categoriesed as priority industries and a liberal police has been followed for the import of maintenance requirements of the priority industries which covers about 3/4th of the country's production. The import policy in respect of a number of iron and steel items and ferro-alloys was liberalised with effect from 1.4.1970. The position has again been reviewed and it has been decided to allow additional imports of certain iron and steel items to actual users both in the large and small scale sectors and also to the enginneering fabricators for export production.

The import of raw materials is financed out of India's export earnings and various external credits available from time to time, and no specific agreement has been signed with any foreign firm or country with reference to the financing of imports under the "liberalised" policy to which reference has been made.

Non-cooperation by Atomic Energy commission with C.S.I.R. on "Scientists Pool" Scheme

1379. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been invited to a report in the Indian Express dated the 11th September, 1970 saying that the Atomic Energy Commission is not co-operating with the "Scientists Pool" scheme of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for providing Engineers and Doctors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that the Atomic Energy Commission is not co-operating with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research's Scheme of Scientists Pool. Two Scientists from the 'Scientists Pool' are currently attached to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The arrangement of 'attaching' officers from the 'Scientists Pool' on a temporary basis has not been generally found satisfactory in relation to the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission which call for a long term commitment. However, when Scientific and Technical posts in the Atomic Energy Commission are filled by open advertisement, the Scientists from the Pool also apply and if found suitable are given regular appointments.

Gandak, Rajasthan and Western Kosi Canals

1380. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 5th August, 1970 regarding completion of digging work of Western Kosi Canal, Gandak Canal and Rajasthan Canal and State:

(a) whether requests of the State Governments for the speedy completion of Gandak Rajasthan and Western Kosi Canals have been fully met;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the details thereof;

(d) whether the nationalised banks are being asked to finance these projects by providing full credit needs; and

(e) if not, the causes thereof and efforts being made to secure approval of the Nepal Government for the Western Kosi Canal or to provide alternative irrigation system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Several State Governments have been sending in requsests for additional funds for their projects outside their plan ceilings. It has not been found possible to provide such assistance, as all available Central assistance has been already channelled to the States in the form of block loans and grants, without being tied to any individual schemes or heads of development. Additional funds needed for any specific projects would have, therefore, to be arranged by the State Governments by suitable readjustments within their total Annual plan outlay.

(d) and (e). The nationalised banks lend normally money for short-term and in certain cases for medium-term needs only. They also

lend support to the borrowing programmes of the State Governments, but they do not finance directly any irrigation projects which require very long-term loans.

The approval of His Magesty's Government of Nepal to the alignment of the first 22 miles of the Western Kosi Canal is still awaited and all possible efforts are being made to expedite it. Meanwhile a pilot project to irrigate part of the Western Kosi Canal command area through tubewells is also under consideration of the State Government.

Development of Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal

1381. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1490 on the 5th August, 1970 regarding construction of multipurpose project in Nepal and state:

(a) whether consideration of the proposal for the development of Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any proposal for hydel multipurpose projects near the falls of Bagmari Kamala and a branch of Kosi has since been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The proposal regarding the development of Karnali Hydro-electric Project in Nepal is still under consideration.

(c) and (d). No proposals in regard to the construction of Hydel/multipurpose projects near the falls of Bhagmati, Kamla and one branch of Kosi in Nepal have been received.

Fall of Jute Prices in Bihar

1382. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5108 on the 2nd September, 1970 and state:

(a) the causes of the fall of Jute prices in Bihar from Rs. 99.13—191.84 in 1968-69 to Rs. 72.34—155.40 per quintal in 1969-70 and what effect it had on jute cultivation in the present year;

(b) what was the price, production and purchases by the S.T.C. in West Bengal in the corresponding years with causes of the difference; and

(c) whether the information about previous employment of S.T.C. officers has since been collected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The fall in price in 1969-70 was due to the larger crop in that year. According to available reports, the crop in Bihar this year is likely to be higher than last year.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Only one Officer, viz. Shri A.K. Sen, Deputy Marketing Manager (Gr. II), who is an ex-employee of a private jute mill, is working in the Branch Office of the Corporation at Calcutta.

STATEMENT

	1968-69	1969-70
Price of Northern Jute (a representative variety) in West Bengal	Rs. 115.21 to Rs. 198.26 per quintal	Rs. 92.34 to Rs. 182.19 per quintal
Production of Jute (and mesta) in West Bengal	15.44 lakh bales	37.36 lakh bales
Purchase of jute in West Bengal by S.T.C.	NIL	36,863 bales

Price disparity between West Bangal and Bihar jute is mainly due to difference in quality, and this is a normal feature.

Balance of Trade with Hard Currency Areas

1383. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the balance of trade with the dollar and sterling areas on the one hand and with the rupee payment areas on the other during the last three years; and

(b) what are the specific items of import from the dollar and sterling areas which can or cannot be imported from countries with which we have trade on rupee basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing India's balance of foreign trade with rupee payments areas and with the other areas during the last three years is attached.

(b) A broad indication of the specific items which can be imported from the dollar and sterling area on the one hand and the Rupee payment area on the other can be obtained from the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol. II—Imports regularly published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the Government of India in which the *quantity and value* of each item of import by *source is given.*

STATEMENT

Foreign Trade of India

(Rs. Crores)

	Trade with Rupees Payment countries	Trade with other countries including dollar & starling area	Total Trade
1967-68:			
Imports ..	222.6	1785.0	2007.6
Exports ..	228.4	970.3	1198.7
Balance of Trade	(+) 5.8	(—) 814.7	(—) 808.9
1968-69:			
Imports	310.1	1598.5	1908.6
Exports ..	277.6	1080.3	1357.9
Balance of Trade	(—) 32.5	(—) 518.2	(—) 550.7
1969-70:			
Imports	282.0	1285.5	1567.5
Exports ..	314.5	1098.7	1413.2
Balance of Trade ..	(+) 32.5	(—) 186.8	(—) 154.3

Figures for 1969-70 are provisional

व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना को पूरा करने की अवधि का बढ़ाया जाना

1384. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के पूरे किये जाने की अवधि को एक वर्ष तक बढ़ाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप राष्ट्र को अनुमानत: कितनी हानि होगी और उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त परियोजना की क्रियान्विति में विलम्ब के कारणों की जांच करने का है और किन कठिनाइयों के कारण उक्त अवधि बढ़ाई गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे उपाय सोचे हैं जिनसे व्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना की लागत में वृद्धि रोकी जा सके और

परियोजना निर्धारित समय में पूरी की जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ). लगभग 300 मैगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ केवल एक वर्ष के लिए स्थगित होंगे । इस देरी के लिए कोई विशेष व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी नहीं है क्योंकि यह देरी जून, 1966 तक, जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे, विदेशी मुद्रा की अनुपलब्धता, वित्तीय तंगी के कारण बजट में किए गए अपर्याप्त आबंटनों, पुंग और हरावाग के बीच सुरेंद्रनगर-सतलुज सुरंग में आशा के विरूद्ध पाई गई कमजोर तह वाली चट्टान से हुई है । व्यास निर्माण बोर्ड परियोजना की लागत और उस को पूरा करने की अनुसूची से संबंधित विभिन्न पक्षों की समय-समय पर जांच करता है । विभिन्न तकनिकी मामलों पर व्यास सलाहकार बोर्ड का परामर्श भी नियमित रूप से समय-समय पर लिया जाता है ।

चीन के साथ व्यापार संबंध

1385. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **वैदेशिक-व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी और कनाडा जैसे पश्चिम के कई देशों ने चीन में अपने वस्तुओं की अच्छी मंडी की खोज करने के उपरांत वहां अपना निर्यात बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से जनवादी चीन से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भारत और चीन के व्यापार संबंधों को सुधारने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई पहल की है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) कनाडा ने हाल ही में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ कूटनीतिक संबंध स्थापित किये हैं । परन्तु जब कूटनीतिक संबंध नहीं थे तब भी उसका चीन के साथ अच्छा व्यापार था । यद्यपि जर्मनी के संघीय गणराज्य के चीन के साथ कूटनीतिक संबंध नहीं हैं, फिर भी आज वह व्यापार में चीन का सबसे बड़ा यूरोपीय साझीदार है ।

(ख) जैसा कि संसद में कई बार बताया जा चुका है कि भारत सरकार चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ संबंधों में सर्वांगीण सुधार का स्वागत करेगी परन्तु तब तक कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि चीन भी इसके लिए इच्छुक न हो और उस भारतीय क्षेत्र को खाली न करदे जिस पर उसने अवैध कब्जा कर रखा है ।

बिहार में सिंचाई सुविधायें

1386. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की जनता और कुछ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा केन्द्रीय सिंचाई तथा विद्युत राज्य मंत्री का ध्यान बिहार के गया जिले के लिये सरकार की योजना की ओर आकर्षित किया गया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत अनेक जिलों, विशेषकर दक्षिण बिहार में सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ।

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ग) इस बीच उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि दक्षिण बिहार के लिए एक यथार्थिक वृहत योजना तैयार करने के लिए व्यवस्थित रूप से अनुसंधान कार्य को तेजी से करें । और प्रस्तावित तिलैय्या व्यपवर्तन स्कीम में सुरंग के संरेखण को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए आवश्यक और भू-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान करें । इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग द्वारा सभी संभव सहायता दी जा रही है । जहां दक्षिण बिहार की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए एक छोटा कक्ष भी स्थापित करना प्रस्तावित है ।

Wide Discrepancy in Building Costs of Barauni, Pathratu Etc.

1387. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the news which has appeared in the 'Search Light' (Daily English of Patna) dated the 24th September, 1970 under the caption 'Wide Discrepancy in building costs of Barauni, Pathratu etc;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether the actual cost of expenditure has been increased up till now;

(d) if so, how much and the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken by Government against the persons and Officers concerned for incurring a huge expenditure as against what has been originally estimated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the news item in the "Search Light" dated 24th September, 1970, it has been alleged that the expenditure in respect of erection and installation of the Pathratu Thermal Power Station is much more than the expenditure incurred in respect of Barauni Thermal Power Station and that accordingly the capital outlay for the Pathratu Thermal Power Station has been increased without any justification by the Bihar State Electricity Board thereby increasing the generating cost and consequently affecting the consumers by higher teriffs for electrical energy.

(c) and (d). The revised estimated cost of the Pathratu Project as reported by the Bihar Government is Rs. 52.71 crores representing an addition of Rs. 4.4 crores on the original estimated cost of Rs. 48.3 crores. The increase is mainly due to increase in price of the imported equipment owing to devaluation and increase of construction cost owing to delays in the construction of the project.

(e) The Government of Bihar have set up a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act on 20th October, 1970, to enquire into the causes of losses and shortfalls in the performance of the Bihar State Electricity Board. The Commission would be in a position to enquire into the various allegations regarding the implementation of the Pathratu Power Project.

Setting up of a Rubber Corporation

1388. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to set up a Rubber Corporation has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with the Union Government to set up a Rubber Corporation.

Additional Burden on Punjab Government Due to Increase in the Cost of Beas Dam Project

1389. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab will have to bear an additional burden of Rs. 28 crores due to the increase in the cost of the Beas Dam Project;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have protested against this; and

(c) if so, what the centre is going to do about it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The increase in Punjab's share as per approved revised estimate of Beas Dam Project is about Rs. 22 Crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Naxalite Menace in Chhatisgarh (Madhya Pradesh)

1390. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing Naxalite menance not only in West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh but also in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Chhatisgarh region; and

(b) if so, whether the State Government have failed to take necessary action in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

De-Recognition of State Government Employees' Co-ordination Committee in West Bengal

1391. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have decided to de-recognise the State Government Employees' Co-ordination Committee;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees affected by de-recognition; and

(d) the impact on the rights and privileges of the employees as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The recognition, which was provisionally granted in 1967 until further orders, has been withdrawn.

(b) A writ petition has since been filed in the High Court on behalf of the Committee, and the matter is now *sub judice*.

(c) The number of employees, who are members of the Associations and Unions affiliated to the Co-ordination Committee, is not known.

(d) The Co-ordination Committee was a co-ordinating body on behalf of a number of associations and Unions of Government servants affiliated to it. As the recognition of the affiliated associations and unions has not been withdrawn, the rights and privileges of the employees have not been adversely affected as a result of the de-recognition of the Co-ordination Committee.

नक्सलवादियों द्वारा दुर्गा देवी की मूर्ति बनाये जाने के लिये धमकी

1392. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद:** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कलकत्ता के नक्सलवादियों ने कुमारटोली के मूर्ति बनाने वाले को दुर्गा देवी की मूर्ति बनाने से रोका था तथा उनसे इसकी अपेक्षा माओ की मूर्ति बनाने को कहा था और उन्हें यह धमकी दी थी कि यदि उनके आदेशों का पालन न किया गया तो दुर्गा की मूर्तियों को बमों के विस्फोट से नष्ट कर दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या उनके लिये पुलिस की सुरक्षा की गई थी;

(ग) इस वर्ष दुर्गा पूजा समारोह पर इस धमकी का वास्तव में कितना प्रभाव पड़ा; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की धमकी के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Wanton Murder Committed by Village Volunteer Force Personnel

1393. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of wanton murders committed by the Village Volunteer Force Personnel at Kamlathabi village, Manipur on the 7th October, 1970;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any compensation to the victims of this V.V.F. personnel; and

(c) the steps the Government of Manipur have taken to stop recurrence of such wanton murders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A bus driver was alleged to have been shot dead by a member of V.V.F. at Liwachngning near Kamalathabi. The assailant has been arrested and investigation is in progress. A case has been registered by the police and is being investigated according to law.

(c) There is no proposal at this stage, when the investigation of the case is in progress, to provide any relief to the dependents of the deceased person.

Revision of Pay Scales of Manipur Employees

1394. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of the revision of the pay-scale of a few categories of Manipur Government employees Sometime in September, 1970 without giving any retrospective effect;

(b) whether the employees concerned and the Co-ordinating Body of Manipur Government Employees' Unions and Associations have demanded that the said revision be given effect to, from 1st April, 1964; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Manipur have intimated that All Manipur Panchayat Secretaries' Association has made such a request.

(c) The proposal of the Government of Manipur for revising the scales of pay of the posts in question with retrospective effect was considered by the Government of India but it was not found possible to agree to it.

Confirmation of Manipur Government Employees

1395. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Manipur Government employees confirmed in their posts or their services declared semi-permanent during the last three years;

(b) whether some clerks in Manipur P.W.D. found temporary even after 20 years or more of their service have also been confirmed;

(c) whether the work-charged employees in the Manipur PWD who have been in service for nearly two decades will also be confirmed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The Government of Manipur have intimated that as on 1-11-1970 10656 employees have been confirmed in their posts and another 5735 employees have been declared quasi-permanent during the last three years. Only three clerks in P.W.D. who have been in service for more than 20 years have not yet been confirmed. The matter is being examined by that Government.

As regards work-charged staff, the Govt. of Manipur have stated that these employees will be confirmed when the work of the

ad-hoc Committee scrutinising the service rolls of such employees in all the divisions is complete. That Government are making all efforts to finalise the scrutiny of the service rolls of these employees.

Irrigation Works in Manipur

1396. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the actual irrigation works at present taken up for the year 1970-71 in Manipur;

(b) the amount earmarked for the said works;

(c) the irrigation expenditure estimated for the Fourth Five Year Plan for Manipur and the works proposed to be taken up during this Plan period; and

(d) whether the irrigation works Plan was drawn up in consultation with the local peasant organisations and other bodies interested in such irrigation measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No major or medium irrigation project is under execution in Manipur at present. The Manipur administration have reported that 12 minor irrigation works which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation have been taken up. A list of these is annexed.

(b) Rs. 6.4 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 27.87 lakhs for about 33 minor irrigation schemes in all, Rs. 10 lakhs for investigations of bigger projects.

(d) The Manipur Administration have reported that the schemes are selected from the various proposals furnished by the Development and Agriculture Departments as well as suggestions received from the public after due examination.

STATEMENT

(1) Lousnat Drainage Scheme Parts I, II & III.

(2) Sana Ichil Thingel Parts I, II & III.

(3) Itok Minor irrigation scheme.

(4) Sajaikhong minor irrigation scheme.

(5) Kotwa Thingel minor irrigation scheme.

(6) Lift Irrigation Scheme at Lamphelpat.

(7) Ring bund around field of Paobitek Co-operative forming society.

(8) Lift Irrigation Scheme at Mantripukhori.

(9) Diversion weir at Challow.

(10) **Schemes in Valley area:**
Pick up weirs at Muraobi Thingel on Irengham Turel; at Uchanoa Khong Tarakhong Sangbi; at Khujairok near Thinunggei; minor irrigation under applied nutrition plan; pick up weir for irrigation channel at Boriokhal in Jiribam; weir for irrigation channel at Borobekra; Lamjaokhong drainage scheme.

(11) Survey and investigations for minor irrigation schemes in Manipur.

(12) Distribution works.

सुक्ता बांध योजना (मध्य प्रदेश) के बारे में परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

1397. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुक्ता बांध योजना (मध्यप्रदेश) के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार को परियोजना प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने 1968 में 6.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत तक सुक्ता परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया था । किन्तु, अक्तूबर, 1969 में उन्होंने सूचित किया कि वे इसको एक मध्यम स्कीम का रूप देने के लिए दुबारा बना रहे हैं । राज्य सरकार से यह संशोधित स्कीम अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश की सुक्ता सिंचाई परियोजना

1398. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित**: क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले से सुक्ता सिंचाई परियोजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ।

(ख) परियोजना के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) उक्त परियोजना के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों के बेरोजगार होने की आशंका है;

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों को पुन: रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है;

(ङ) उक्त परियोजना से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की संभावना है; और

(च) बांध के स्थल पर उक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमानत: कितने एकड़ भूमि आयेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):

(क) राज्य सरकार ने 1968 में 6.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर सुक्ता परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया था । किन्तु, अक्तूबर में उन्होंने सूचित किया कि वे इसको मध्यम स्कीम का रूप देने के लिए दुबारा बना रहे हैं । राज्य सरकार से यह संशोधित स्कीम अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) से (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास की गति

1399. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास की प्रस्तावित दर क्या है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य-प्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास की वर्तमान दर क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री, तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य सांख्यिकीय विभाग ने राज्य की आय तथा आर्थिक विकास की दर का अनुमान लगाने का प्रयास किया । इससे सम्बन्धित पूर्वानुमानों, रीतिविधान तथा आंकड़ों के स्वरूप की विशेषज्ञों द्वारा की गई जाँच पड़-ताल के पश्चात यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया कि आर्थिक विकास की राज्यवार दर का पता लगाना तकनीकि दृष्टि से संभाव्य नहीं है क्योंकि यह कई बातों पर निर्भर होता है:– लोगों द्वारा निजी तौर पर किया जाने वाला निवेश तथा संस्थानों द्वारा किया जाने वाला निवेश प्रत्येक राज्य के संदर्भ में जिसका महत्व आंका नहीं जा सकता । 13 मई, 1970 को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या– 9439 के भाग (क) के उत्तर की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(ग) 19-8-1970 को पूछे गए लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3308 के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन

1400 **श्री राम गोपाल शालवले**: क्या **वैदेशिक-व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में व्यापार के विस्तार को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार दिल्ली में एक शुष्क पत्तन बनाने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशा-

सन ने भारत सरकार से दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन के निर्माण के बारे में सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में शुष्क पत्तन स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए अंतरमंत्रालय कार्यकारी दल (जिसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन का भी प्रतिनिधित्व था), ने अपना प्रतिवेदन मई, 1970 में प्रस्तुत किया था । शुष्क पत्तन की व्यावहार्यता तथा अर्थ-क्षमता के अतिरिक्त वित्तीय कठिनाइयों पर भी ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करना आवश्यक है । सरकार प्रतिवेदन पर शीघ्रता से विचार कर रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): The All India Railwaymen's Federation is holding a dharna at the Prime Minister's house. Will the Railway Minister make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nath Pai, I am sorry. . .

SHRI NATH PAI: A statement may be made. It is in protest against the interim relief that is given by the Government and you may ask him to make a statement.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I have written to you seeking your permission to raise a point that about hundreds of leaders of the All India Railwaymen's Federation are staging dharna before the Prime Minister's house. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रेलवे मंत्री से बयान दिलवाइये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let the Finance Minister make a statement.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, the empleosye lower drawn in the scale are paid a paltry sum of Rs. 15/- while people who are getting fat salaries are given a higher interim relief. Therefore, can you ask the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister to make a statement on this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We request the Finance Minister to make a statement on that. We have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nath Pai, what do you want?

SHRI NATH PAI: We would never do anything that interrupts the proceedings of the House. We want your guidance to raise a legitimate grievance of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. It is a big news for me if you seriously mean it.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रिविलेज . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I think these things should have been raised after the Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Somebody was beaten in Maligaon near Gauhati. Sir, will you please ask the Minister to make a statement on it?

SOME HON MEMBERS—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER: After the Call Attention. May I request you to wait till the Call Attention Motion is over? Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEMAND BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR REVISION OF PAY SCALES

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इसके ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें :

दिल्ली के स्कूल शिक्षकों की वेतनमानों में संशोधन कराने की कथित मांग ।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : जैसा कि सदन को विदित है, भारत सरकार ने मई, 1970 में दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों को संशोधित करने का निर्णय किया था और वे संशोधित वेतन-मान 27-5-70 से लागू किए गए थे ।

हालांकि संशोधित वेतन-मान पहले से लागू वेतन-मानों से स्पष्टतया अच्छे थे, तथापि वे दिल्ली के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को संतुष्ठ करने में असफल प्रतीत हुआ है इसलिए प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापक पिछले कुछ सप्ताहों से अपने वेतन-मानों में संशोधन की मांग लेकर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । इस संबंध में बहुत से शिक्षक-संगठनों ने प्रदर्शन भी किए हैं । दिल्ली के कुछ शिक्षक संगठनों ने भी शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय को अपनी मांगों के संबंध में ज्ञापन दिए हैं ।

जहां तक अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों के संशोधन का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का वेतन-मान माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों और विशेषरूप से हेडमास्टरों और प्रिंसीपलों के स्वीकृत वेतन-मानों से बहुत कम है । यह भी बताया गया है कि वेतन-मानों के संशोधन के बारे में दिल्ली के प्रिंसिपलों और हेडमास्टरों को जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं; वही प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को उसी अनुपात में नहीं दी गई हैं । इसलिए, यह मांग की जा रही है कि प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान और भी संशोधित किए जाएं ।

दिल्ली के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में और संशोधन करने का प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को सुनने के बाद बहुत ही निराशा हुई और मैं यह समझता हूं कि जब इन्होंने यह कहा है कि यह विचाराधीन है तो उसके साथ एक शब्द ऐक्टिव और लगा दिया । तो इस तरह के बयान देकर के क्या आप दिल्ली के 30 हजार अध्यापकों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर रहे हैं ? उन्होंने यह भी बयान में कहा कि केवल प्राइमरी टीचर्स में कुछ डिससेटिस्फैक्शन है और केवल उन्हीं की कुछ मांग है, यह बात नहीं है । दिल्ली के टीचर्स ने उनको लिखकर के भेजा है । उनकी पांच मांगें हैं । पहली मांग तो यह है कि जब आपने प्रिंसिपल्स का ग्रेड 425 से 700 किया, प्रिंसिपल के ग्रेड में आपने बढ़ोत्तरी 275 रुपये की यानी 65 परसेंट बढ़ोत्तरी की तब प्राइमरी टीचर्स की 118 से 125 की और 126 से 135 की, केवल 6 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी उसमें की । प्रिंसिपल्स के वेतन में 65 परसेंट और प्रायमरी टीचर्स के वेतन में 6 परसेंट, पी.जी.टी. के वेतन में साढ़े 6 परसेंट और ट्रेंड ग्रेज्युएट्स के वेतन में 15 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी यानी कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिनकी तनख्वाह ज्यादा थी उनकी ज्यादा बढ़ाई और जिनकी कम थी उनकी केवल नाम मात्र के लिए बढ़ाई, यह समाजवाद का सही नमूना इस सरकार ने दिया है । कीमतें जैसे बढ़ती हैं तो उसका ज्यादा प्रभाव जो कम वेतन वाले लोग हैं उन पर ज्यादा पड़ता है । इसलिए चाहिए तो यह था कि जिनके वेतन कम हैं उनकी तनख्वाह ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाती और जिनका वेतन ज्यादा है उनकी कम भी बढ़ाई जाती तो कुछ चिंता नहीं होती । लेकिन आपने उलटा किया । जो प्रिंसिपल्स का 65 परसेंट बढ़ाया गया उसके हिसाब से अगर सबका बढ़ाया जाता तो प्राइमरी टीचर्स की तनख्वाह 195 होती, ट्रेंड ग्रेज्जुएट्स की 280 होती और पी.जी.टी. की 415 होती । तो उन्होंने पहली मांग यह की है टीचर्स ने कि 195 के बजाय 150 उन्हें दिया जाय । 150 वह

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

मांगते हैं प्राइमरी टीचर्स, पी.जी.टी. 325 मांगते हैं और इसी तरह से टी.जी.टी. भी थोड़ा सा ज्यादा चाहते हैं। एजूकेशन कमीशन ने भी आपको यह रेकमेंडेशन की है कि किसी भी अध्यापक की कम से कम तनख्वाह 150 रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए और दूसरी ऐसी कई स्टेट्स हैं जहां पर कि उन्होंने एक अध्यापक का वेतन कम से कम 150 रुपये रखा है।

दूसरे उनका यह कहना है कि राज्य सभा में यह कहा गया, पेटीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है राज्य सभा की जो राज्य सभा ने पास की है, राज्य सभा की पेटीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पास करने के बाद भी यह सरकार उस सदन की अवहेलना कर रहीं है और उसके अनुसार काम नहीं कर रही है। उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहना है कि प्रिंसिपल और टीचर्स की जो पे-स्केल है उसमें ज्यादा अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है इस मामले में, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उसे पढ़कर सुना देता हूं :

"In view of the ideal, the Committee recommended that the Government should find out ways and means to remove the grievances of Delhi school teachers arising from the disparity of the pay scales, by increasing the maximum of their pay-scales. Government might also consider whether teachers who have not derived any monetary benefit in the matter of fixation of pay could be given an additional increment as recommended by the Delhi Administration."

इसी तरह से उन्होंने डिफरेंस का भी दिया है :

"The Committee feels that the Government should reconsider the proposal and try to reduce the disparity by granting additional increment as proposed by the Delhi Administration."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट मई, 1969 में हुई। अब करीब सवा साल बीत गया लेकिन क्या आपने कुछ डिसपैरिटी कम की ? कोई कार्यवाही आपने नहीं की। आज आपने सिर्फ प्रिंसिपल की पे बढ़ा दी थोड़ी-सी, थोड़ी-सी टीचर्स की बढ़ा दी, पांच-पांच छः-छः रुपये, लेकिन इसका क्या एफेक्ट हुआ लोगों पर जो आपने बढ़ाया था ? एक तो डिसकन्टेन्टमेंट हो गया, एजीटेशन शुरू हो गया और जैसा कि टीचर्स के बारे में यह कहते हैं: आपके मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण दिया कि देश के नेता इनके जरिए से बनाए जाएंगे, तो जो टीचर हमेशा केवल रोटी और दाल की सोचता रहे, जिसका दिमाग डिसकन्टेन्टेड हो, फाइनेंशियली ब्रोकेन हो, वह देश के लिए नेता निर्माण नहीं कर सकता। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कीजिए।

दूसरी उनकी मांग यह है कि आप प्वाइंट टु प्वाइंट फिक्सेशन कीजिए क्योंकि बहुत सारे टीचर्स ऐसे हैं कि जो बहुत आगे तक चले गए हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह बहुत आगे तक चली गई है, तो उनको तो इसका कोई लाभ ही नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह कहा है कि अगर प्वाइंट टु प्वाइंट फिक्सेशन में ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ेगा तो दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपने ऐडीशनल रिसोर्सेज से देगा। तो राज्य सभा की पेटीशन कमेटी ने भी कहा और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने आपके सामने प्रपोजल रखा, लेकिन आपने उसका जिक्र तक इसमें नहीं किया।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दोनों यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के टीचर्स को यह बढ़ा हुआ वेतन अप्रैल, 1966 से लागू किया और यहां 27 मई, 1970 से लागू किया। यह बिलकुल पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। क्योंकि दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जनसंघ के हाथ में है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में नई कांग्रेस का अधिकार है इसलिए यह

पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन आपने किया है। उनकी यह मांग है कि दिल्ली का भी वेतन मान 1966 से लागू होना चाहिए ।

चौथी मांग यह है—अभी जो वेतन बढ़ाया है उसमें एक प्रिंसिपल दस साल में अपने मैक्सिमम पर पहुंच जायगा, पी० जी० टी० साल में, टी० जी० टी० 19 साल में और प्राइमरी टीचर 24 साल में मैक्सिमम पर पहुंचेगा। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . तो उनकी मांग यह है कि 12 साल के अंदर यानी सबके लिए एक युनिफार्म स्पैन होना चाहिए, यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी का ज्यादा किसी का कम हो।

आखिरी मांग उनकी यह है कि दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल आपके पास कई साल से पड़ा है, मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल ने युनानिमसली पास कर दिया। यह ज्यादातर जो प्राइवेट स्कूलों में अध्यापक काम करते हैं, उनकी सिक्योरिटी के लिये है, लेकिन आप अभी तक उसको सदन में नहीं लाये ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इन पांचों बातों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बतलायें। कल टीचर्स डा० राव से मिले थे, वहां आपने कहा कि हम प्राइमरी टीचर्स का बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां आप केवल इतना कहते हैं कि यह एक्टिव कन्सीडेशन में है। क्या आप उनको बाध्य कर रहे हैं कि वे एजीटेशन करें ? कृपा करके उनको एजीटेशन के मुंह में मत ढकेलिये और दिल्लीवालों को दिल्ली की भाषा बोलने दी जाय, कलकत्ते की भाषा बोलने के लिये मत कहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने लम्बे भाषण में कई बातों का एक साथ उल्लेख किया है, उनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों का उत्तर देने का मैं प्रयत्न करूंगा। सबसे पहले मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इसमें निराश होने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । "सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन" का मतलब यही है कि अगर दो मिनट बाद भी घोषणा होनेवाली है और उस समय तक वह बात तय नहीं हो पाई है, तो उसको पार्लियामेन्ट्री भाषा में यही कहा जायगा कि सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है। इसमें अधिक देरी होनेवाली नहीं है . . .

श्री रवि राय: इसका मतलब है कि आप दो मिनट बाद घोषणा करनेवाले हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: यह तो मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया है। लेकिन यह मामला करीब-करीब निर्णय की स्टेज में है और इस पर जल्दी ही निर्णय होगा ।

मुझे इस बात से हर्ष हुआ कि प्रिन्सपलों के वेतनमानों की बढ़ोत्तरी में जो ज्यादा दिया गया है और दूसरी कैटेगरीज से कम दिया गया है—उसके सन्दर्भ में माननीय सदस्य ने समाजवाद का उलहाना दिया। कम से कम इस बहाने तो उन्हें समाजवाद का नाम लेने की प्रेरणा हुई और मुझे हर्ष है कि उनके हृदय में यह भावना जाग्रत हो रही है कि हम को आमदनी के ऊंच-नीच में कमी करनी चाहिये . . .

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यहां उलटा समाजवाद है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने राज्य सभा की पिटीशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का उल्लेख किया है । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि मई, 1969 में वह प्रस्तुत की गई थी और मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन और गृह-मंत्रालय से, जिनका इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है, इन सब बातों पर विचार किया और जो कुछ भी उसके बारे में सम्भव था, वह किया गया। अगर कुछ कमी है, तो आगे भी उसको किया जा सकता है। . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या किया, यह तो बतलाइये ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि एक-डेढ़ घन्टे में विस्तार से बताया जाय, तो मैं तैयार हूं, लेकिन सदन शायद तैयार नहीं होगा। इसलिये इस समय मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ सम्भव था, वह किया गया और आगे भी जो कुछ सम्भव होगा, वह हम करेंगे ।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही कि जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में बढ़ा हुआ वेतन अप्रैल, 1966 से लागू किया गया, तो दिल्ली में 27 मई, 1970 से क्यों लागू किया गया ? यह उचित प्रश्न है और उपयुक्त भी है । लेकिन हमें इन दोनों को एक परिस्थिति में नहीं रखना चाहिये क्योंकि इन दोनों की परिस्थितियां भिन्न हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजाब का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा—कांगड़ा जिले आदि का मिलाया गया था । अतः जब वे अध्यापक हिमाचल प्रदेश में आये तो उनके वेतन-मानों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर पड़ गया, क्योंकि पुराने हिमाचल प्रदेश और इस नये हिस्से के वेतन-मानों में अन्तर था, इसलिये उस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये एक नया हल निकालने का प्रयत्न किया गया ।

लेकिन जब हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में यह तय किया गया, उस समय न तो दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कभी कोई सिफारिश की थी कि आप दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों को बढ़ाईये और न इस प्रकार की कोई आम मांग ही थी . . .

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: I challenge him. I can quote letters from the Delhi Administration. This is not correct. Let him find out from the records.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत सोच समझ कर कह रहा हूं और जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि उन्हें उत्तेजना में आने की जरूरत नहीं है । उन्होंने अपनी बात कह दी है, अब वे मेरी बात सुन लेवें । मैं कह रहा था कि किसी ने कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया था, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उचित समझा कि दिल्ली और अन्य यूनियन टैरिटरीज के वेतन-मान हमारे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन तथा तिब्बती स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान भी बढ़ने चाहिये और तब हमारे विशेष अनुरोध पर कैबिनेट ने इसको मन्जूर किया, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने मंजूर किया और वे लागू हुए । इसलिये दिल्ली पर उस परिस्थिति को लागू करना उचित नहीं है ।

जहां तक दिल्ली एजूकेशन बिल का संबंध है माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि सन 1964 में वह ड्राफ्ट किया गया था, वह ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने गया, उसमें संशोधन हुए; लेकिन तब तक पार्लियामेंट डिजौल्व हो गई थी; इसलिये वह लैप्स हो गया । जब नये सिरे से उस पर विचार हुआ तो ला-मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री से हमें यह सलाह दी गई कि अब मैट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल बन गई है, इसलिये पहले उससे परामर्श लें । तब यह बिल उनको भेजा गया और अभी जुलाई, 1970 में उन्होंने अपने कमेन्ट्स के साथ यूनैनिमसली पास करके उसे भेजा है । हम ने उस को गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा हैं, वहां से वह आने वाला है; उसके बाद लौ-मिनिस्ट्री से वैटिंग करा के, मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं, इस अधिवेशन की समाप्ति से पहले हम उसको यहां पेश करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं आया, प्रिन्सिपलों के बारे में इन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया । मैंने पांच सवाल रखे थे, प्वाइन्ट-बाई-प्वाइंट जवाब आना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये: (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष

महोदय, दो बातों पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से सफाई चाहता हूं। जहां तक गैर-बराबरी का सवाल है, आपने समाजवाद के बारे में कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी को ताना मारा, कम से कम मुझे न मारियेगा।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : आप भी संविद में उनके साथी हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : संविद में उनके साथी हैं, उससे क्या होता है। हम आपसे समाजवाद नहीं सीखे हैं। सत्ता वहां मिलती है,—इस लिये हमारी पार्टी छोड़ कर वहां गये हैं, ज्यादा बकवास मत करिये.. (**व्यवधान**)..

श्री शशि भूषण : इनकी पार्टी में मैं कभी नहीं था, मैं चेलेन्ज करता हूं। यह बहुत गलत बात कह रहे हैं.. (**व्यवधान**)..

श्री मधु लिमये : हम इनसे समाजवाद नहीं सीखे हैं....दल-बदलू....

श्री शशि भूषण : दल-बदलू आप हैं।...

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बहुत गलत बात की है, इस तरह से टोकने से कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। 56 करोड़ रुपये का लाइसेंस बिड़ला को फर्टिलाइजर फेक्ट्री के लिये दिया है—यह इन का समाजवाद है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इनको कहिये—अगर यह टोकेंगे तो मैं इसी तरह से जवाब दूंगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : जब मैं भी जवाब देता हूं तो इनको तकलीफ क्यों होती है...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मिनिस्टर से कह रहा था, इन्होंने क्यों टोका ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको टोकना नहीं चाहिये था और आपको भी अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह एक दफा नहीं, बार-बार ऐसा करते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कह रहा था। मैं इनसे कोई झगड़ा नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि आप ऐसे शब्द इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : कई दफा बरदाश्त किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का असर हो गया है, अब आप वापस ले लीजिये, वह अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री है। मैं आप से और सारे मेम्बरों से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि जब एक मेम्बर बोलता हो, तो उस दरमियान में न बोलिये। रिटार्ड उसी के साथ करना चाहिये, जो उसको बरदाश्त करले, जो बरदाश्त न करे, उससे रिटार्ड करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं हमेशा बर्दाश्त करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका कम करते हैं, इसलिए आप इनको मत छेड़ा करें। जहां आपकी बनती है, वहां छेड़ लिया करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछ रहा था कि विभिन्न वेतन श्रेणियों में कितना अन्तर रहना चाहिये—इसका समाजवादी आदर्शों से कुछ न कुछ तो संबंध है, मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत बुनियादी संबंध है—तो क्या वह सरकार की नीति के बारे में घोषणा करेंगे कि कितना फर्क वह जायज, योग्य समझते हैं और क्या उसी के अनुसार प्रिन्सिपलों के वेतन में 275 रु० की वृद्धि और प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के वेतन में 7 रु० की वृद्धि जायज है ? यदि जायज लगती है तो वैसा कहें, नहीं तो यहां साफ आश्वासन दें कि आप जो पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं उसमें राज्य सभा ने जो सिफारिश की है और समाजवाद के साधारण सिद्धांतों के अनुसार आप उस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दूसरी बात—मुझे याद है डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने यहां पर साफ शब्दों में आश्वासन दिया था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या दिल्ली प्रदेश हो, कोई फर्क नहीं किया जायगा। इनके मनमें जो भी हो, लेकिन बार बार हमारे मन पर यह असर होता है कि मणिपुर के बारे में एक तरह की नीति, हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में दूसरी तरह की नीति और दिल्ली के बारे में जहां इनके दल का शासन नहीं है, तीसरी तरह की नीति बरती जाती है। किसी भी दल का शासन हो, इसमें भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जिस तारीख को नई वेतन श्रेणियां हिमाचल प्रदेश या दूसरे केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में लागू की जायेंगी, उसी तारीख को दिल्ली में भी लागू की जायेंगी। तो क्या अब जो पुनर्विचार आप करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, माननीय मधु-लिमये जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है कि प्रिन्सि-पलों अथवा पी० जी० टी० और प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के वेतन मानों में इतना अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए मैं इस बारे में उनसे सहमत हूं और इसीलिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन एक बार जब किसी का वेतनमान बढ़ जाता है तो वह घटाया जहीं जा सकता है। अत: जो नीचे हैं, हम उनको ऊपर लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि हम परा-मर्श कर रहे हैं वित्त मंत्रालय से और. . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . सेशन के अन्त तक नहीं, मुझे तो आशा है कुछ दिनों में ही एलान कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक डा० सेन के आश्वासन का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे स्मरण नहीं है कि उन्होंने यह कहा होगा कि दोनों एक साथ लागू किये जायें, यह हो सकता है कि समान वेतन क्रमों की बात कही हो। और जहां तक वेतन-क्रमों में समानता का प्रश्न है, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली के वेतन-क्रमों में कोई फर्क नहीं रखा गया है। फर्क केवल लागू करने के बारे में है जैसा कि मैंने श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया, कि वहां की समस्या दूसरी थी, पंजाब से आये हुए अध्यापक वहां पर मौजूद थे, जिनके लिए नये वेतन क्रम लागू करने थे, जिनको कि घाटा हो रहा था। इसलिए वहां की विशेष परिस्थिति की वजह से यह सोचा गया कि उनके वेतनमान दो वर्ष पहले से लागू किये जायें। इसलिए मैं अनु-रोध करूंगा कि इसमें डा० सेन के आश्वासन का कोई हनन नहीं हुआ है बल्कि जो कुछ किया गया है वह उचित ढंग से किया गया है।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो अक्तूबर से श्री जगदीश पंकज तिहाड़ जेल में भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। 22 अक्तूबर से राजेन्द्र जी भूख हड़ताल पर तिहाड़ जेल में है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब टीचर्स की बातें उठाई गई हैं तो दिल्ली के सभी शिक्षकों की बातें उठानी चाहिए थीं। यह भी सही है कि दस-दस हजार, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार शिक्षकों ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ डिमांस्ट्रेशन किया है। बात साधारण सी है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कारपोरेशन के कुछ टीचर्स को जो कि हाईस्कूल थे उनको ले लिया और कारपोरेशन के जो पढ़े लिखे शिक्षक उनमें एम. ए. पास भी हैं उनकी तरक्की का रास्ता रुक गया। उनकी इतनी डिमांड है कि उन दोनों को एक साथ कर दिया जाये लेकिन केवल इतनी डिमांड भी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने नहीं मानी और वे शिक्षक आज जेल में भूख हड़ताल से मरने जा रहे हैं। उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। इसमें किसी के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं उनसे फौरन समझौता होना चाहिए और उनको बाहर लाना चाहिए।

जहां तक वेतन में अन्तर का सवाल है, हमारी सरकार में 100 रु. और 5000 रु.

का वेतन में अन्तर है जो कि बहुत ज्यादा है और उसको कम होना चाहिए। शिक्षकों में एक नया क्लास बनाया जाये, एक को कम रहने दिया जाए और एक को ज्यादा तो यह बहुत गलत बात है। यह बात समाजवादी सिद्धांत के खिलाफ़ है, यह बात सही है लेकिन हमारे देश में तो समाजवाद अभी 5 परसेंट भी नहीं है। इसलिए समाजवाद को कायम करने के रास्ते में जो रोड़े अटकाते हैं उनको उसमें सहयोग देना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लेते हैं तो उनके जो संगठन हैं उनसे अगर आप बातचीत कर लें तो यह झगड़ा कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। आज एल० आई० सी० में वहां के वर्कर्स को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन मिल रहा है, और बैंक्स में मिलने जा रहा है तो फिर शिक्षकों के संगठन को मान्यता देकर उनसे सलाह करने में क्या एतराज हो सकता है? अगर आप उनसे सलाह ले लेते तो यह झगड़ा नहीं बढ़ता। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने आश्वासन दिया कि अब यह अन्तर बहुत जल्दी कम करेंगे। . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो पहले से दे दिया गया है तो इसमें भी आप थोड़ी सी अवधि और दे दीजिए जबकि आप फ़िर से निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार शिक्षकों में जो असंतोष है वह खत्म हो सकता है। सबसे पहले जो मसला है जिसको कि मैं दबी आवाज में नहीं बल्कि जोर से कह रहा हूं और जिसको कि कंवरलाल जी को भी कहना चाहिए था कि जो शिक्षक जेल में है, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं दो अक्तूबर से लेकिन उनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। आप सारे शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में पूरा निर्णय लीजिए, शिक्षक संगठन को बुला कर उनसे बातचीत कीजिए। क्या आप उनसे बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं और उनके संगठन को मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार हैं—यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, जहां तक कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के प्राथमिक अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि जब से उनके विद्यालय दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तांतरित हुए, तबसे उनकी तरक्की के रास्ते कुछ बन्द हो गए हैं। पिछले दिनों जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, जैसे कि पंकज जी की भूख हड़ताल है और सिंहल जी की भूख हड़ताल है उसका मुख्य आधार, जैसा कि हमें मालूम हुआ है, वह यही है कि उनके रास्ते चूंकि बन्द हो गए है, इसलिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए, क्योंकि म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन में अगर वे शिक्षक रहते, तो उनको लगातार तरक्की मिलती जाती. . **व्यवधान**. .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is unnecessarily interfering in the affairs of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Corporation. Can you suggest any via media legally for it? Are you prepared to suggest any via media? You know it is intentionally twisting the facts to malign the Delhi Administration. It is wrong; it is absurd.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य को उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए और उन्होंने जो "एब्सर्ड" शब्द कहा है, उसको वापिस लेना चाहिए।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I repeat it. It is absurd.

MR. SPEAKER: "Absurd" is not unparliamentary, but it is not in good taste. (*Interruption*). It is not in good taste. It only reflects that the Member is so impatient and so intemperate in his language. I am very sorry. . . (*Interruption*). . .

श्री भक्त दर्शन: स्पीकर महोदय ने जो रूलिंग दी है वह मुझे मान्य है; लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अब संयम से काम लें। **व्यवधान**. .

श्री बलराज मधोक: हम चाहते हैं कि वह मामला हल हो लेकिन आपके पास कोई सुझाव हो तो बताइये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : आप मुझे बोलने का समय तो दीजिए। इस समय जो मांग रखी गई है उसमें मुख्य मांग यही थी कि उनके तरक्की के जो रास्ते बन्द हो गए हैं उनको खोल दिया जाये, उनके लिए कुछ सीट्स रिजर्व कर दी जायें। जिस दिन उनका डेपुटेशन मुझ को मिला उसी दिन मैंने ले० गवर्नर महोदय को पत्र लिखा कि उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया जाये। उनका एकनौलेजमेंन्ट आया और उसके बाद पत्र भी आया। मुझे खुशी है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नियमों को कुछ लिब्रलाइज किया है और एक नोटिफिकेशन भी निकाला है और उसमें कुछ छूट देने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी जब अध्यापक संतुष्ट नहीं हुए और जब प्रो० राव पेरिस की यात्रा से वापिस आये तो उन्होंने श्री मलहोत्रा जी को पत्र लिखा कि हमारी नज़र में यह उचित मालूम होता है कि उनके लिए कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये, और उनके लिए कुछ सीट्स रखनी चाहिए, आप कुछ ओपेन मार्केट से लीजिए और कुछ सीट्स इनके लिए रखिए। लेकिन हमें कल जो खबर मिली है और जो उत्तर मिला है मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद का और डायरेक्टर आफ एजूकेशन का जिसमें उनका कहना है कि उन्होंने अपने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ली मिनिस्ट्री को कंसल्ट किया है और वे कहते हैं कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा। एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज से लेना जरूरी है, वरना वह अल्ट्रावायर्स हो जायेगा। इसलिए अब उन्होंने होम मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर किया है। होम मिनिस्ट्री से शायद अभी कोई संकेत नहीं गया है कि क्या करना चाहिए। यह मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन की बात बतला रहा हूं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उस पर विचार किया, लिब्रलाइज किया, लेकिन उससे भी प्राथमिक अध्यापक संतुष्ट नहीं हुए हैं।

जहां तक श्री पंकज और श्री सिंहल के उपवास का संबंध है, जब मुझको अध्यापक मिले थे तो मैंने शिक्षकों से अपील की थी कि यह आमरण अनशन आप समाप्त कीजिए क्योंकि यह प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन और संसद के सामने है। आज इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर मैं उनसे पुनः अपील करता हूं कि उनको अपने हड़ताल के अस्त्र को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि उनका जीवन खतरे में है। वे अच्छे कार्यकर्ता हैं, और अच्छे अध्यापक हैं। अगर वे अपनी हड़ताल समाप्त कर देंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि उनकी बहुत सी समस्यायें हल हो जायेंगी।

जहां तक शिक्षण-संस्थाओं से बातचीत करने का सवाल है, मैं शशिभूषण जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अध्यापकों की भावनाओं और उनके विचारों का हमने हमेशा ही स्वागत किया है, लेकिन मुझे क्षमा किया जाये यह कहने के लिये कि दिल्ली में ही नहीं, सभी जगह शिक्षकों के कई पैरेलल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं। शिक्षकों के कम से कम चार पांच डेपुटेशन्स शिक्षा मंत्री और मुझसे मिल चुके हैं। प्रधान मंत्री तक भी वे पहुंचे हैं। उनके साथ हमने बड़े आदर और सम्मान के साथ बातें की हैं और उनको आश्वासन दिया है कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत हमारा मंत्रालय और हम जो कुछ भी कर सकते हैं वह हम करेंगे।

जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का प्रश्न है मैं दोबारा विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली को एक साथ न मिलाइये। समान वेतन-क्रम तो हमने जरूर कर दिए हैं लेकिन उनको एक साथ पहले से लागू करना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात तीन प्रश्नों के रूप में रखना चाहता हूं। मैं समाजवाद की दुहाई देकर इस अन्तर को नहीं कहना चाहता जोकि आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया

है कि यह अन्तर बहुत बड़ा है और यह खाई पटनी चाहिए। लेकिन वेतनमान के अतिरिक्त भी शिक्षकों के संबंध में जो तीन प्रश्न हैं वह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि शिक्षण सेवा जो दिल्ली की है इस समय तीन संगठनों के हाथ में है। कुछ शिक्षा सेवाएं नगर निगम के हाथ में हैं, कुछ शिक्षा सेवाएं महानगर परिषद् के हाथ में हैं जबकि कुछ शिक्षा सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हैं, जोकि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की हैं। एक तो शिक्षकों की मांग यह है कि यह शिक्षा सेवाएं अलग-अलग हाथों में न हों अपितु यह शिक्षा सेवाएं किसी एक संगठन के हाथ में हों तो इसके सम्बन्ध में आपका क्या विचार है?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अभी तक दिल्ली के अन्दर जो कि भारत की राजधानी है और जहां के शिक्षक और उनकी सेवाएं एक आदर्श होनी चाहिएं देश के दूसरे राज्यों के लिए। क्या अभी भी इस प्रकार के शिक्षक दिल्ली में हैं जो 10–10 और 15–15 वर्ष से सेवा में हैं और जिनको कि स्थायी नहीं किया गया है तो आपने क्या पता लगाया है कि इस प्रकार की अवैधानिकता दिल्ली के शिक्षा विभाग में क्यों चल रही है?

तीसरी चीज जो दिल्ली के अध्यापकों की मांग है दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने जो विधेयक पास करके केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा है जिसमें उनकी सेवाओं और सुरक्षा की बातें हैं और दूसरी सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी बातें हैं तो उस विधेयक को कब तक आप संसद में विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत करेंगे?

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि दिल्ली में प्रशासन तीन प्रकार से चल रहा है, दिल्ली प्रशासन अलग है, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका अलग है और दिल्ली महा-नगरपालिका अलग है। अब जब तक ये तीनों संस्थाएं मौजूद हैं तब तक कुछ न कुछ अन्तर तो रहेगा ही, कुछ झगड़े भी रहेंगे ही। अगर मेरा व्यक्तिगत बस चले तो हो सकता है कि इन तीनों का एकीकरण हो, लेकिन यह संसद के हाथ में है और यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। यह तीनों संस्थाओं का एकीकरण कैसे किया जाय? आजकल के हालात में तो उनको अलग रहना ही होगा।

दूसरी बात शास्त्रीजी ने रक्खी कि 10–10 और 15–15 साल से अध्यापक सेवा में हैं लेकिन वे अभी स्थायी नहीं हुए हैं, तो जो मुझे आज यह सूचना मिल रही है। मैं इसको दिल्ली प्रशासन के नोटिस में लाऊंगा और उनसे इस पर विचार करने के लिए कहूंगा कि अध्यापकों को किस तरह से स्थायी किया जाय।

तीसरी बात दिल्ली एजूकेशन बिल के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतला चुका हूं कि महानगर परिषद् ने जुलाई 1970 में उसे स्वीकार करके हमारे पास भेजा था हमने उसे गृह मंत्रालय के पास परामर्श के लिए भेजा है, वहां से आते ही हम उसकी वैटिंग लौ मिनिस्ट्री के परामर्श से करेंगे और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पहले ही उसे पेश कर दिया जाय, ताकि यहां के अध्यापकों की सेवायें सुरक्षित हो जायें।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): The minister is a very able advocate of a very poor cause. May I commend to him an article in today's *Hindustan Times* entitled "Primary Teacher: A living Symbol of Neglect"? I would like to congratulate the person who has written it, Mr. Qureshi. From a perusal of that article it appears clearly that there is a credibility gap as far as the assurances of the Central Government to the teachers are concerned. Dr. Triguna Sen had said very clearly that the same benefits would be given to teachers in Delhi as in other Union Territories. But today we find that the effect of the new pay scales announced is—after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating—not even a sum of Rs. 10 has been addred to the pay packet of the teachers. There has been no recruitment for the last

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

three years in this area. The net effect is not even Rs. 8 as Mr. Limaye said, but it is only Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. The minister is saying about others, but I would ask him to search his heart and find out whether he himself could not bring some solace to the teachers. He can provide them medical facilities by asking the CGHS to do it. He can give them housing facilities by asking the CPWD to do it. There are the NDMC teachers directly under him. He should open up their channels of promotion which have been blocked, about which Mr. Shashi Bhushan feels so much. He feels so much about the Corporation teachers but not about the NDMC teachers directly under him. I would request the minister to give an assurance here and now that these new pay scales will be widened to the extent the primary teachers have been asking for, *i.e.* Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Let him do it at one stroke and create a new environment. Otherwise, I would regratfully conclude that somebody in the bureaucracy wants to bring the headmaster and the teacher in the same relationship, which exists in the Government offices betwen the Secretary and the chaprasi. I would like the chaprasi to come up and become more respectable to society. But you are downgrading the teachers to the level of the chaprasi. That is a shame on your Government and it can never enjoy the name it wants to enjoy in the comity of nations. There is no use of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao going to the UNESCO if this is the hard reality. I commend this article; it is a mirror and the face you see in it, I am afraid, in spite of your sweet words, is not a very bright one.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, may I start by giving my respectful compliments to the hon. Member for the interesting and invigorating speach which he made? He will be glad to know that I have already gone through this article. It does not add anything more to our knowledge. All the things are well known; everybody knows them. Only the writer has put them in a rather pungent and attractive manner. I am thankful to my hon. friend for having invited my attention to it.

As regards Dr. Sen's assurance, I have already made it clear that the only assurance that was given was that the pay scales of teachers in the Union Territories would be uniform. That assurance has been honoured. The pay scales of the teachers of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are exactly similar. In fact, the announcement was simultaneously made. The only difference lies with respect to retrospective effect, which has not been agreed to by the government.

श्री रवि राय: उस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन: हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति बिलकुल दूसरी थी, जबकि दिल्ली की स्थिति उस से भिन्न है । लेकिन यह सब बतलाने पर भी माननीय सदस्य को संतोष न हो तो उसके लिए मैं कैसे जिम्मेदार हो सकता हूं ?

As far as the amenities for the teachers are concerned, I am one with the hon. Member that we should examine this question as to what further facilities and amenities can be provided to the teachers. We will take it up with the other departments and the Delhi Administration. This is a very good suggestion and I welcome it.

Then he wants to extract an assurance from me. I am sorry that I am not in a position to give him an assurance on this occasion because his demand is that the pay scales of the primary school teachers should be raised to start with Rs. 200 and go up to Rs. 400. This is the first time that I am hearing about it. Even the Education Commission has recommended that the basic pay should be raised to Rs. 150. The Delhi Administration has recommended to us that it should start with Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 135, as at present. We have taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry and I hope that a decision would be taken quite soon.

12.58 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE *RE.* ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK BY POLICE AT NAGPUR RAILWAY STATION

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the question of privilege raised by Shri K. M. Koushik. I have received a communication

from the Home Ministry that the Inspector-General of Police has been directed to ask the concerned Police Officer to express his regret to you and I think we can wait for a few more days. Otherwise, I will allow this motion.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda): I have no objection if it is delayed by a few days. But I only want to point out that what is mentioned in the bulletin is a deliberate lie. Since false information is given to the House, the House is as much aggrieved as I am. There is one other point which I wanted to mention. In the communication referred to by the hon. Speaker there is reference to the name of Shri Padmanabhan. When I was actually quietly following the police constables after I was necked out by Shri Padmanabhan, the other police officer comes and tells me "you are a scoundrel; you deserve this treatment." But his name is not mentioned here. . . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मोशन तत्काल ऐलाऊ होना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा होना एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है और यदि नहीं किया जाता है तो फिर सदन का काम रुक जायेगा । यह पुलिस नहीं है अपितु कातिलों की पलटन है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): How can a police officer call him a scoundrel?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Send it to the Privileges Committee straightway.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know the name of this police officer? Because, it is not mentioned in his letter.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: I could identify that person. They deliberately avoided an identification parade so that I would not be able to identify him by lapse of time. The whole story is like this.

13 hrs.

On the 27th May, 1970, I was at Nagpur When I read in the papers that the President of India was passing through Nagpur on way to Delhi, as I had no work I asked one of my friends in the ruling Congress Party whether he would go along with me to the railway station to meet the President. He said that he had some engagement and could not go with me. So, I went alone to the railway station at 13.55 hours. By that time the train was about to steam in.

When I went to the first class reservation hall I found that the police officers were actually necking, pushing and manhandling people and taking them into the van. I did not know anything because I was not there; so, I asked the police officers why they were manhandling those persons.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): So, the word "alleged" should not be there in the motion. It is a factual matter.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Actual manhandling was going on. I asked them why this manhandling was going on. One of the police officers said that they had decided in the first instance that when the President's train arrived there, they would allow only MPs and MLAs and no other person to go inside and that since those people were neither MPs nor MLAs, they did not allow them. As I had seen that there were so many persons who were neither MPs nor MLAs—there was the Nagar Congress President, who was neither an MP nor a MLA—I asked them how they allowed them and told them that those people's contention was correct. The police officer asked me if I was an MP. I told him that I am an MP and showed my identity card to him. He said that I could go in. But I said that it was not a question of my going in; the question was why they were discriminating between one person and another; when the Nagar Congress Committee President, who was neither an MP nor a MLA, was allowed, why were they not allowing others and were necking and pushing them out. On that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Nagpur, said that I was challenging his authority and that even though I was an MP, he was not going to allow me. He put his hand on my neck and pushed me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You should have kicked him.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: I did not want to create a scene because there was the Presi-

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

dent's train coming in. . . (*Interruption*). He actually put his hand on my neck, pushed me out and asked the constable to take me into the van. The constable caught my hand and began dragging me. I said, "I am an old man; I am not going to run away; I shall come with you."

When I went out to the portico, following the constable, of the two police officers who were there, the one who necked me out came to the portico and said, "Scoundrel, you deserved this treatment." As Shri Banerjee put it, I could have retorted but I did not want to create any scene because the President's train was steaming in. I did not want to do anything and I simply followed them.

They took me into the van, detained me for one hour and then let me out. When they let me out, they took my name and all that. I asked them, what was the offence that I had committed for which they had detained me. They were not able to explain it. The police officer said that it was too big a thing for him to explain but I had disobeyed orders. I asked him, what was the disobedience; I was asked to go in; because I did not go in, was that disobedience; were they detaining me for that?

Ultimately, because my detention was illegal, they wanted to cook up the whole thing to justify my detention. So, while sending the information to the Speaker, so that the House could be informed, they wrote falsely that Koushik along with nine others disobeyed the lawful orders issued by police officers, forced his entry into the platform and shouted slogans.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): They generally do it.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: All these false accusations were cooked up to show that my detention was legal. I moved the Speaker and the Speaker, after getting the information from the State, has given his consent to me to raise the matter by way of a privilege motion. Now, I am leaving it to the House as to what should be done. . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He must be brought before the bar of the House. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह सारे सदन का अपमान है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: He should be suspended. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is an insult to the House, this is an insult to the supreme body. This is too much. You issue warrants against him. He must be arrested immediately. He must be brought before the House. We are deeply moved. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : श्री कौशिक ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे सारे सदन को गहरा धक्का लगा है । लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि इस मामले में आपने विशेषकर गृह मंत्रालय ने अभी तक क्या किया है । केवल माफी मांगना पर्याप्त नहीं है । जब संसद-सदस्य के साथ यह व्यवहार हो सकता है, तो साधारण नागरिकों की क्या गति होगी इसका आप सहज ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने क्या जानकारी इकट्ठी की है और वह इस बारे में क्या निर्णय कर पाये हैं ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Deterrent punishment is required.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, this is not a party matter at all and all of us are equally anxious to uphold the dignity of every Member of the House. If any indignified behaviour is meted out of any Member of the House, it is a matter about which all of us are greately concerned. Last time, when this matter came before the House, you were good enough to direct us to write to the Maharashtra Government and ask them to direct the officer concerned. . . (*Interruptions*) I do not know why these interruptions are there. Please listen to me.

Sir, you were pleased to direct us to write to the Maharashtra Government asking them

to direct the concerned officer to express regret. We did so almost immediately, the next day or the day after that. We have received a communication from them which has been sent to you also in which it has been stated that the Maharashtra Government as asked the I.G. to ask the concerned officer to tender an apology, as per the desire of the Speaker.

Sir, Mr. Koushik has just now mentioned that there is another officer also. We are entirely in your hands. If you think that we should write to them to direct the other officer also to tender an apology. . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That officer must be arrested and brought before the House. The deterrent punishment must be given. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT: As I said, this is one course of action which is open to you. The other is that you may refer it to the Privileges Committee. I have already said in the very beginning that we are all equally anxious to uphold the dignity of every Member of the House. I leave it to you to take a decision.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Sir, the hon. Minister has said that one officer concerned has apologised. I am astonished that he should have accepted it as adequate and have the brass to say that they will ask the other officer also to tender an apology. . .

SHRI K.C. PANT: May I submit. .

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I am not yielding.

SHRI K.C. PANT: He is saying the wrong thing. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. DANDEKER: The other alternative that he suggested was that these officers should be brought before the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee will come in if there was any dispute as to what happened. The facts are there. The Minister himself admits that they have asked the officer concerned to apologise. The simple question is as to whether an apology is adequate or something more is necessary. I suggest the action that has now to be taken is that the officers concerned must be brought before the bar of the House.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): This is a matter where the position is quite obvious. The Minister himself has admitted that of the persons concerned, one of them has offered an apology and the other is still to do so. But I should agree entirely with Mr. Dandeker that on the obvious facts, the offence is so serious and deliberate that something more ought to be done about it. But a reference to the Privileges Committee is not called for. The House itself can take possession of this matter and decide here and now that you, Sir, representing the House, can direct that these two offenders be brought before the Bar of this House and reprimanded.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make the position a little clear? When Mr. Koushik sent this, I sent it to the Government for inquiry as to who were the persons and what was the position. (*Interruptions*) I sent the statement I got to Mr. Koushik. He met me. He said that he was not satisfied with it and that the facts were just the other way. I said, 'What then I should do?' He said that he should at least express a regret and, on the same lines as he told me, I wrote to the Home Minister as to what could satisfy him. So, I have received a letter from the Home Ministry which says:

> "In continuation of our earlier communication of even No. . . . . this is to inform the Lok Sabha Secretariat that according to the letter received from the Government of Maharashtra to-day, the Inspector-General of Police has been asked by the State Government to communicate to Shri Padmanabhan, the desire of the Speaker of Lok Sabha that he should express regrets to Shri Koushik, M.P. for the incident of 27th May."

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE—*rose*.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Bihar): *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This is exactly what Mr. Koushik wanted me to write. (*Interruptions*). Will you please listen to me so that I may complete? Why

[Mr. Speaker]

do you interrupt? This has been sent. I do not know what is the reaction there. (*Interruptions*). If you do not want to listen. . . (*Interruptions*). Please let me explain the position.

Then after I got the reply, I conveyed my desire through the Secretariat that they should inform Mr. Koushik that I have admitted his privilege motion. I said that he could raise it in the House and that is how this came on the Order Paper.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We are grateful to the Home Ministry, but we are not satisfied. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is in accordance with the wish expressed by the hon. Member. But, in my opinion. . .

SHRI HEM BARUA: It was your desire.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Now he is changing his mind.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of changing my mind. I asked Mr. Koushik as to what exactly he wanted. He said that he should express regret. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): You please find out what we want.

MR. SPEAKER: My position, as Speaker is that I told Mr. Koushik that I am really very much grieved at it and it is too bad a thing and I am not going to allow it as it is. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He should be summoned before the Bar of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't distract me.

In my own opinion the world has changed and lot of developments have taken place. Somehow the Police. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, he was not a goat; he was caught hold of by the neck. He is an honourable Members of Parliament. Why was he caught by the neck? We cannot accept it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our M.Ps. have been beaten up by the Police.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Tomorrow they will catch the biggest leader.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने की अनुमति दीजिये । मैं प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It has become a tussle between the bureaucracy and the representatives of the people. They do not know what they are doing. We here are representing the masses. They must behave in a better way.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): We are not a Police State yet, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that. मेरी अपनी राय में जब ऐसी बातें होती हैं तो हम सभी को दुःख होता है । देश बदल रहा है, दुनिया बदल रही है, हालात बदल रहे हैं लेकिन पुलिस वहीं की वहीं पड़ी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पुलिस को भी बदलना है ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: They should be taught to change themselves. They are not changing; but they must be taught to change themselves.

SHRI NATH PAI: I thought you are following a procedure after Shri H. N. Mukerjee spoke.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, Mr. Koushik is such a gentleman, an ideal gentleman. I regret why such a thing happened with him.

AN HON. MEMBER: It can happen to Randhir Singh ji.

SHRI NATH PAI: We have been wanting to move a Resolution. We want to make a Motion about it.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants, he can make a Motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move. . . (*Interruption*).

SOME HON MEMBERS—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me. What are you doing? I have already allowed this. It is in the Order Paper. The Hon. Member's name is there. Let him do it; it is already on the Agenda Paper.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That officer should be summoned before the bar of the House. That is my Motion, Sir. Why should he do it?

श्री रवि राय: हमें सबमिशन करने दीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मोशन की जरूरत नहीं है । आप सारा मामला प्रिवलेज कमेटी को भेज सकते हैं ।

श्री रवि राय: श्री रणधीर सिंह का प्रस्ताव आ गया है ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It is a very serious issue. You may decide it yourself. Sir, I move my motion. I beg to move:

"That that officer should be summoned before the bar of the House."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I second it. Both of them should come.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He should be summoned to the bar of the House and be reprimanded.

MR. SPEAKER: Which officer, you mean?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Both should be summoned before the bar of the House. We must vindicate our honour. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let us be clear about the position. Let us be clear about what we are doing. There is no use deciding anything by losing temper. We must be precise in what we say and do. His allegation is against some officer, whose name is not there.. . (*Interruption*)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Name is there. He has asked for apology.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Sir, I will tell you. . .

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Let Mr. Koushik explain.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The man who tendered the apology.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: The position was that there were only two police officers in the first class reservation hall. I did not know the name of any person. But, actually, when the man staved me off by holding my collar and pushed me, I asked the man who was by my side 'Who is this gentleman?, and he said that it was Shri Padmanabhan. So, I could know that his name was Padmanabhan.

Secondly, in the report sent to the Home Ministry by the Maharashtra State Government, Shri Padmanabhan has made the statement that it was Mr. Chaube who was there and who was dealing with this and who was talking to me. Therefore, there were only two officers, namely Shri Chaube and Shri Padmanabhan.

I bow to the wishes of the House. I have no objection to whatever the House wants to do. You may take the sense of the House and decide in any manner you like.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं सदन के सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन क्या पुलिस के अफसरों को बिना सुने हुए यह सदन उन्हें कोई सजा देगा ? **(व्यवधान)**..

SHRI NATH PAI: We want them to be summoned.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Are you going to dismiss what the hon. Member Shri K. M. Koushik says? He cannot tell lies here.

SHRI RABI RAY: The House has the right to summon.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The House has the right to summon.

SHRI NATH PAI: You are not allowing some Members to asy anything. How

[Shri Nath Pai]

is it that some of us are completely debarred from making any submissions? May I make a submission?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: How do you disbelieve him? We have to believe him. There is a *prima facie* case.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाये । पुलिस अफसरों को अपनी बात कहने का मौका देना जरूरी है । हम माननीय सदस्य पर पूरा भरोसा करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरा पहलू क्या है, वह भी हमारे सामने आना चाहिए ।

SHRI NATH PAI: May I make a submission? I entirely agree with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Nobody has made a move here that the two officers stand condemned. All that we have said is this that the outrage *prima facie* is so clear that an hon. Member of this House, after he had established his identity by first disclosing his name and then by showing him his identity card—after all, the identity card is the document that we can show; it is not any medal that we carry, but it is only the identity card that we carry—and after he had asked them not to use force, none-the-less what happened was that he was assaulted and grabbed by the neck and dragged to the police station. I do not know if it has happened to any other Member here. I do not know if Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has undergone such a humiliation, but I as an MP have undergone this kind of thing. The police officer knowing who I was said 'To hell with the MPs' and raised his baton against me. I said "You are not insulting me, but you are disgracing the uniform that you are wearing by indulging in this kind of thing."

We are not submitting that Shri Padmanabhan and Shri Chaube stand condemned. Nobody has said here that the two officers are punished herewith. All that we have moved is that the two officers be summoned to the Bar of the House to answer the charges of deliberately committing assault on a Member of the House. I do not think that there can be any objection to this motion.

We move,—because I do not want a Member to move it,—we move, Shri S.M. Banerjee, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Randhir Singh and I jointly move with your permission that the two officers, namely Shri Chaube and Shri Padmanabhan be summoned to the Bar of the House to answer the charge of committing assault on a Member of the House, namely Shri K.M. Koushik.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I endorse this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नाथ पाई ने कहा है कि वह अफसरों को बिना सुने हुए निन्दित नहीं करना चाहते । वह उन्हें यहां बुलाना चाहते हैं, उन्हें सफाई का मौका देना चाहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि क्या यह ज्यादा अच्छा तरीका नहीं होगा कि उन्हें प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने बुलाया जाये । **(व्यवधान)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यावहारिक कठिनाई बता रहा हूं । जिस दिन वे अफसर सदन में आकर खड़े होंगे, तब क्या सारा सदन उनसे जिरह करेगा ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रवि राय : स्पीकर उनसे सवाल पूछेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक मामला पहले हुआ था, जब हमने ब्लिट्ज के एडीटर को पनिशमेंट देने के लिए यहां बुलाया था । अगर हम उन्हें बुलाना चाहते हैं, तो पहले हम इस निर्णय पर पहुंच जायें कि उन्होंने गलती की है और फिर उनको सजा देने के लिए बुलाया जाये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI NATH PAI: Under the rules, the Speaker asks the question.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: This is a very grave matter. I could have agreed with Shri Vajpayee had the Home Ministry and the IG Police tendered an apology to Shri Koushik. Now the Home Ministry itself has agreed that this grave offence was committed by the police officers concerned.

The question is not whether the offence was committed or not. No inquiry is needed because an offence has been committed against Shri Koushik. The question is only about the number of officers. Shri Koushik says that two officers are involved. Therefore, there is no question of inquiring into the matter.

The Home Ministry has already gone into the matter and after two months or more of delay, it has reported to you that they will tender apology. Therefore, I humbly suggest there is no need to go into the matter and the two officers, whatever their names—if there is any doubt about identity, Shri Koushik can recognise them, because he said that he would recognise the two officers—should be made to suffer the consequences.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Discussion in this House is much more than a substitute for what can be done by the Committee of Privileges. This House is seized of the matter and after hearing the Minister of State for Home Affairs, this House is convinced that something very wrong has done. Therefore, they have got to be brought to the Bar and you can give admonition in terms which are very well known in parliamentary practice. The Committee of Privileges could only help you in that regard, but that help is unnecessary because the House has already had its discussion.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This will be a matter which will create a precedent. Naturally any action we take in this House is taken as a guide by the State Assemblies and others. I must, in fairness, say that the State Government and the police officers gave us a different version. Naturally, if an MP says something, I would believe the MP rather than the version given by the police officers. So I may come to a certain conclusion or Government may naturally come to the conclusion that the MP is right when he says a certain thing.

This does not mean that the persons concerned are not contesting the version. This I want to make clear. It will create an embarrassing situation here if the persons contest the version. Therefore, I entirely agree with Shri Vajpayee that the better course would be to remit the matter to the Committee of Privileges so that the Committee can hear whatever they have to say. Naturally the Committee can come to a decision in a calm atmosphere and the House will take whatever action it deems fit on the Report of the Committee.

I have already mentioned that this is not a party matter at all and we are all equally concerned about upholding the dignity of every MP. On this, there is no question of any difference of opinion.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह घटना मई की है, जिसमें उन पुलिस अफसरों ने एक एम० पी० के साथ इस तरह का बर्ताव किया, जो कि जनता के साथ वे आम तौर पर करते हैं। चूंकि एक एम० पी० के साथ यह घटना हुई है, इसलिए यह मामला काफी लोगों के सामने आ चुका है। माननीय सदस्य ने अपना पास दिखाया, लेकिन इसके बावजूद पुलिस अफसर ने उन्हें धक्के दिये, उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया और उनको कान-फ़ाइनमेंट में रखा। जब उन पुलिस अफसरों ने माफी मांगी है, तो इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि उनका दोष साबित हो गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक नजीर, एक मिसाल, कायम करने के लिए कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जनता के नुमायंदे हैं और उनके साथ इस तरह का अनुचित व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, आप हमारे प्रस्ताव को मान लें, उन अफसरों को यहां बुलाने का आदेश दें और उनसे सवाल-जवाब करके उन्हें सजा दी जाये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको फौरन सजा दी जाये, हालांकि उनके माफी मांगने के बाद उन्हें फौरन सजा देनी चाहिए और उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि वे कई बातें कानकोक्ट करेंगे और कोई स्टोरी बनायेंगे। यह सिर्फ श्री कौशिक का सवाल नहीं है; यह सारे सदन का सवाल है।

श्री रवि राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नाथ पाई, श्री बनर्जी, श्री मधु लिमये और डा० राम सुभग सिंह की ओर से जो प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। और

[श्री रवि राय]

मैं पंत जी के साथ सहमत नहीं हूं। इसमें एक चीज मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कौशिक साहब की जो बात हुई पुलिस अफसर के साथ उसमें उनका यह कहना था कि आप दूसरे लोगों को क्यों आने नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि साधारण लोग जो थे उनको इजाजत नहीं दी गई वहां जाने के लिए जहां प्रेसिडेंट से मिलने वाले थे, लेकिन क्योंकि दूसरे लोग वहां मौजूद थे फिर भी इन लोगों को नहीं जाने दिया गया इसलिए उन्होंने यह एतराज किया और इसलिए पुलिस अफसर उन पर गुस्सा हुआ। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं इस प्रस्ताव पर फौरन एक्शन लिया जाय चौबे साहब और पद्मनाभन साहब दोनों अफ़सरों को सदन के सामने आना चाहिए। आप रूल के अनुसार उनसे सवाल जवाब करेंगे और उसके बाद उनको दण्ड मिलना चाहिए।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी संसद के एक सदस्य के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है यह सारे सदन का अपमान मैं समझता हूं। किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष का अपमान यह नहीं है और अब तक हैरानी है महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने उन दोनों अफसरों को क्यों सस्पेंड नहीं किया इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह घटना इतनी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती थी यह साधारण सी बात थी, कौशिक जी ने आपसे कहा, वहां की सरकार को पता है, और इसको इतनी आसानी से उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर समझता हूं कि इस ढंग की घटनाएं, कौशिक साहब ने तो बता दीं और सदस्य तो बताते नहीं हैं, अगर वह बताने लगें तो मैं समझता हूं कि रोजाना यहां अफसर लाइन लगा कर खड़े रहें, इसलिए सख्ती के साथ उन अधिकारियों के साथ फौरन बर्ताव हो और 24 घंटे में सदन को इत्तिला मिलनी चाहिए कि उनका सस्पेंशन हो गया है और उनको यहीं पर सजा दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री सरजू पांडेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पुलिस अफसरों ने जो कुछ भी गलती की है, उसके लिए उनको सजा देने के लिए कोई भी प्रोसीजर अपनाया जाये, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मगर हाउस में बुलाना यह शायद ठीक नहीं होगा। एक बार करंजिया को यहां बुलाया गया, और मुझे मालूम है कि इसी हाउस ने उसको कंडेम किया मगर फिर एक लाख आदमियों ने उसके दर्शन किए, तो इस किस्म के बदमाशों को हाउस में बुलाकर उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर में जो भी कायदा हो उसके अनुसार आप कार्यवाही करें मगर हाउस में बुला कर अनावश्यक रूप से उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों के साथ यह होता है। बहुत से सदस्य इस बात को लाते नहीं हैं। यदि उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होता है पुलिस वालों का और दूसरे अफसरों का वह बातें यहां आने लगे तो एक लम्बी कतार बन जायेगी, यह बात सही है। इसीलिए जो नजीर हमारे सामने आई है वह बिल्कुल साफ है। यह एक सदस्य का अपमान नहीं है, सारे सदन का अपमान है। इसलिए दोनों अफसरों को यहां पर बुलाया जाये, हम उनके साथ जिरह करेंगे ताकि सारा देश देखेगा. . . . (**व्यवधान**). . . . यह फोटो का सवाल नहीं है। फोटो तो और बहुत सी जगह खिंच सकती हैं। लेकिन सारा देश देखेगा कि ऐसे लोग जो इस सदन का अपमान करते हैं उनको सजा देने की भी गुंजाइश हमारे सामने है और इससे हमारा रास्ता साफ होगा, सदन का मान बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का बिलकुल समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं आपकी इजाजत

से एक प्रस्ताव रखूं मैं दो तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह मामला मई का है। यह आपके ध्यान में लाया गया था। किन्तु, उस समय सदन के सामने उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। दूसरे आप स्वयं इसे प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज सकते थे। आपने नहीं भेजा और फिर श्री कौशिक से आपने बातचीत की। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर वह माफी मांग लें तो बात हल हो जायेगी। यह ठीक है कि श्री कौशिक का यह कहना पर्याप्त नहीं है। एक संसद के सदस्य के नाते उनका अपमान हुआ है। यह उनका बड़प्पन है कि केवल माफी मांगने से उनका संतोष हो जाये लेकिन हमारा संतोष नहीं होगा। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजने का विरोध क्यों होना चाहिए। प्रिविलेज कमेटी सदन की कमेटी है। प्रिविलेज कमेटी सारी जांच करके एक परिणाम पर पहुंच सकती है। देखिए, अभी एक नाम के बारे में भी सन्देह है। यह नाम सुना हुआ है. . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य: जब उन्होंने आफेंस मान लिया, माफी मांग ली तो जांच की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना कहना काफी नहीं है कि उन्होंने आफेंस मान लिया। उन्होंने अपने पत्र में इसीलिए लिखा है और इस पर सदस्यों को आपत्ति है, क्योंकि आपने कहा कि रिग्रेट एक्सप्रेस करो इसलिए वह रिग्रेट एक्सप्रेस कर रहे हैं। इसलिए एक बार उन्हें सफाई का मौका देना जरूरी है। आप मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए और फिर यह सिफारिश कर सकते हैं कि पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर उसकी रिपोर्ट आए और फिर सदन उनको बुलाकर उन्हें दंडित कर सकता है।. . . .**(व्यवधान)**. . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है :

"That the question of privilege arising out of the alleged manhandling and removal of Shri K. M. Kaushik, M.P. by the police at Nagpur railway station on the 27th May, 1970 be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

SHRI NATH PAI: My motion is before you; it reads 'We, the following Members move. . . . ' I move that motion:

"That Shri Choube and Shri Padmanabhan who committed an assault on a Member of this House, Mr. Koushik, be summoned to answer the charge before the House."

MR. SPEAKER: This is something else which I have got here. Anyway, I shall put the motion moved by Shri Vajppayee and then the one moved by Shri Nath Pai, in the order in which they were moved. The question is:

"That the question of privilege arising out of the alleged manhandling and removal of Shri K. M. Kaushik, M.P. by the police Nagpur railway station on the 27th May, 1970 be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The lobbies are cleared. The convention that we set up sometime back was that if there is going to be any voting, that should not be during the lunch-hour. (*Interruption*) There is a reason for my saying it. Tomorrow, you will say that voting was taken during the lunch-hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Let it be after the lunch-hour.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, the division has been ordered by you. So, once the voting process is on, it should not be interrupted. The House is seized of the matter. (*Interrpution*).

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let it be after the lunch-hour.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Sir, this is the concern of the whole House So, on this issue, let the House not divide. Let the hon. Speaker decide the issue so that it becomes the unanimous decision of this House, so that it becomes a moral right.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपके हाथ में हूं, आप जो भी फैसला करेंगे, मुझे मान्य होगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको बुला लिया जाये और बुलाने के बाद कमेटी को भेज दिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I make a submission ? In no way did I regard it as a less serious matter. It is a quite serious matter, and I join the House on that respect. But we must have a little time, and then, whatever the House would like, that will be done. We must call them, I will call them, or we can have a short sitting of the Committee; they may satisfy themselves, or any Member whom you like. After that, we can see. I do not deny the House its wishes, because I am only a servant of the House. (*Interrpution*).

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब आपने डिवीजन मांग लिया है, तो उसके बीच में कोई भाषण नहीं हो सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I only request that we should set up a precedent which would not later on create any complications. I assure you that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, what sort of precedent will you be setting up if you first call a division and now will not allow the House to proceed ? What kind of precedent will that be ?. . . (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): This is not a party issue. We do not want to divide the House. I would also request the hon. Member to withdraw his motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I withdraw the motion.

SHRI NATH PAI: I endorse the plea of Shri Vajpayee.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the motion by Shri Nath Pai. . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am also a signatory to it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the motion by Shri Nath Pai and other hon. members:

"That this House resolves that Shri Padmanabhan and Shri Choube. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you sure of the names?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. This is what is written here. I cannot change it. This is what the member has written.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I move an amendment. We can say, "police officers concerned with the assault."

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You can ascertain the names through the Home Ministry.

SHRI NATH PAI: Kindly read the motion as a whole. You have stopped in the middle.

MR. SPEAKER: There is something written in one corner, something in another corner and so on. You yourself may read it.

SHRI NATH PAI: I apologise for my bad handwriting. That is one thing I have in common with great men.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा हम नामों के बारे में पता लगा लें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, यह सदन किस तरह से काम कर रहा है । मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि आप इस मामले को कल लीजिये नामों के बारे में हमें जब मालूम नहीं है, तब यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

SHRI NATH PAI: I have said here '*prima facie*.' I share the anxiety of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that this House must not

give an impression of impatience and lack of fairplay. That is why I have used the word '*prima facie*.' I will read the motion:

"That this House resolves that Shri Padmanabhan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Shri Choube, Sub-Inspector of Police of the State of Maharashtra, be summoned to appear at the bar of this House to answer the charge of breach of privilege and contempt of this House for allegedly assaulting and abusing Shri K.M. Koushik, a Member of this House, at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970."

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: My privilege motion consists not only of this but also of the deliberately false report given to the Speaker so that it may be conveyed to the House. What about that ?

MR. SPEAKER: That will complicate the matter. That is why I said, 10 or 15 days would not have mattered and if it had gone to the privileges Committee, the names and other facts would have been known and there would be definite recommendations brought before the House.

As the temper of the House goes, nothing can stand against it.

SHRI NATH PAI: So, the motion is carried?

MR. SPEAKER: I am just wanting to know by what date.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: By next week.

श्री शशि भूषण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौबे और पद्मनाभम् तो सरनेम हैं इसलिए कम से कम उनके कोई नाम तो दीजिए ।

SHRI NATH PAI: Why this legal quibbling? Why is the government not helping you? Government could have helped you by ascertaining and supplying you the initials. For instance, who is the officer who has expressed regret?

MR. SPEAKER: So, it will be any of these people who happen to be police officers; not any Padmanabhan but Padmanabhan who is a police officer.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: जिस पद्मनाभम् ने और चौबे ने इन से माफी मांगी उनको बुलाया जाये और जिनके सामने माफी मांगी उनको बुलाया जाये । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी तरफ से गया है होम मिनिस्ट्री को । I suggested that those officers should be found and asked to express their regret, as wanted by the Member. But the matter has gone still further and I do not know what to do. Everyone has the privilege of bringing matters to your notice and it is for you to decide; it is in your hands. Could it be by the 3rd of December?

SHRI NATH PAI: 30th November.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: 30th November is not good. Let it be 1st December.

MR. SPEAKER: 1st December is a holiday. Then, will you specify what will be the procedure when they come here?

SHRI NATH PAI: Under rule 227 you have to decide all these details.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion of Shri Nath Pai to the vote.

The question is:

"That this House resolves that Shri Padmanabhan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Shri Choube, Sub-Inspector of Police, of the State of Maharashtra, be summoned to appear at the bar of this House on Thursday, the 3rd December, 1970, at 12.00 hours to answer the charge of breach of privilege and contempt of this House for allegedly assaulting and abusing Shri K. M. Koushik, a Member of this House, at the Nagpur Railway Station on the 27th May, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

13.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ETC. UNDER DELHI LAND REFORMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in Notification No. 11/LRO(R)/1070 in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th July, 1970, under sub-section(3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4299/70].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for delay in laying the Notification and for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4300/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 2969 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1970 regarding management of the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner (Maharashtra).

(ii) S.O. 3116 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1970, regarding management of the Rai Saheb Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Limited, Akola (Maharashtra).

(iii) S.O. 3495 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1970 regarding management of the Muir Mills Limited, Kanpur. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4301/70].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the year 1969-70, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4302/70].

13.54½ hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(QUERY)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने रूल 225 के अन्तर्गत आपके पास नोटिस भेजी है। कम से कम उसके बारे में आप सदन को अवगत करायें। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . मैंने आपके पास आल इंडिया रेडियो के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन भेजा है। आपने कहा है कि उसको भेजा है लेकिन आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं उससे सदन को अवगत करायें। यह कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है बल्कि सदन की बात है। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं देखकर बताऊंगा कि क्या है। आपका मोशन इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: आपने कहा है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से मांगा है तो क्या बात है आप कम से कम सदन को अवगत करायें . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं देखकर ही बता सकता हूं, अभी नहीं।

13.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-eight Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

STATEMENT RE. DEMONSTRATION BY RAILWAY WORKERS IN FRONT OF RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICE AT MALIGAON, ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): Sir, I am making a statement on the demonstration held by the railway workers outside the General Manager's office at Maligaon, Northeast Frontier Railway Headquarters on 12-11-70 and the arrest of some railway employees in this connection.

The agitation relates to recovery in instalments of the flood and festival advances given to the staff. These recoveries are due to commence from the Pay Bill of November payable in December, 1970.

There was a demonstration on the 10th instant to protest against the simultaneous recovery of these advances. The Chief Personnel Officer, N.F. Railway, then explained to the staff that in terms of the normal practice, it was not possible to defer the recovery of these advances.

According to the information received here, there was a demonstration of about 600 persons in front of the Headquarters office on the 12th instant. At about 13.30 hours on 12-11-70 when the Deputy Chief Personnel Officer, Northeast Frontier Railway was being escorted by the police and Railway Protection Force from the Engineering Block of the Headquarters office, the demonstrators started pelting stones on the escort party resulting in injury to some of them. The police resorted to a mild lathi charge resulting in injury to six persons. Some glass panes of the headquarters building were broken. As a result of stone throwing by the demonstrators, the Superintendent of Police, the Security Officer, a Sub-Inspector of Police and some constables were injured. The Additional District Magistrate was also present at the scene. Six people received injuries as a result of the lathi charge. All of them were sent to Maligaon Railway Hospital for treatment. Two of them were discharge after first-aid, while the remaining four were detained as indoor patients in the hospital for treatment. Three are being treated for simple injuries and the fourth for a fracture.

Altogether the local police arrested 16 demonstrators—11 railway employees and 5 outsiders including a teacher and 2 students —during the two days of demonstration and it is understood that all have since been released on bail. No member of the railway staff has been suspended.

A senior officer from the Railway Ministry is being deputed to visit Gauhati to study the situation to bring back normalcy.

13.58 hrs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: (मधुबनी) : मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं । इस विधेयक के जरिए एन्फोर्समेंट आफिसर के पास वह कागजात रहेंगे जिनसे कि साबित हो सकता है और उनको वह आफिसर एक साल के लिए सीज करके रखेगा । लेकिन यदि उसके मुताल्लिक कोई मुकदमा कोर्ट में है तो तब तक वह उस

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[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

आफिसर के पास रखे रहेंगे जब तक कि उस मुकदमे का फैसला नहीं हो जाता है। मियाद को बढ़ाने के लिए विधेयक लाया गया है और अब इसका अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है। चाहे कोई तिनका हो या कागज हो उसको रखने के लिए खर्चा करना पड़ता है। और इसमें वह खर्चा कंसालिडेटेड फंड से होगा। इसलिए 117 के मातहत इसमें राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति चाहिए इसको इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति नहीं है इसलिए यह विधेयक इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं किया जा सकता है। यही मेरी आपत्ति है—संवैधानिक आपत्ति।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the merits of the case are concerned, certainly the hon. Member has his reasons to differ from what we are doing and we can go into those points at the proper stage. At the moment I do not think there is any constitutional or legal difficulty, as he says. I cannot give him all the answers that he wants. The first paragraph of the statement of objects and reasons explains the circumstances in which the Ordinance was issued and it was only to over-come the difficulties mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons that this Ordinance was promulgated as Parliament was not in session.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सफाई नहीं हुई है। इसमें बढ़ा रहे हैं कि जब तक मुकदमा चलता है तो उसमें खर्चा होता है कंसालिडेटेड फंड से तो वह पैसा कहां से आता है? उसमें से आप पैसा खर्च करते हैं। जब आप लम्बे अर्से के लिए पैसा खर्च करेंगे तब आपको कंसालिडेटेड फंड से उसको लेना पड़ेगा। तभी वह आएगा। इसलिए आपको इसके लिए राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति चाहिए। चूंकि उनकी अनुमति नहीं है इसलिए आज यह विधेयक नहीं आ सकता। आप उनकी अनुमति आज ले सकते हैं। उसको लेकर कल यह विधेयक यहां इंट्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This was examined and it was found that there was no expenditure involved. I think, your objection does not stand.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

14.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4303/70].

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 15.00 hrs.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Uikey.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I want one minute to make a submission. Our great neighbour have lost three lakhs of people who were simply wiped away from the face of earth. They are suf-

fering from a severe epidemic of cholera and no food and no clothes. Our Government has announced a token grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह से उठकर बोलना शुरू न कर दिया करें ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You must have a little more sympathy to your neighbour. They are our own flesh and blood.

सभापति महोदय : यह ठीक नहीं है । आप बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It was the imperial power which separated us. But we cannot refrain from performing our duty. Government must take. . .**

सभापति महोदय : जो आप कह रहे हैं यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We support him. We have already communicated to the Government yesterday.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : मेरा भी एक प्रिविलेज का सवाल था । आल इंडिया रेडियो .

सभापति महोदय : आपने लिख करके दे दिया है । वह स्पीकर साहब के अंडर कंसिडेशन है । आपको इसके बारे में सुबह बता दिया गया था । Mr. Uikey.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It will be only fitting if the Government said something. Sir, relief is coming from all over the world. . . (*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking without my permission. I have said that it will not go on record.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मुझे बताया गया है कि . . .

सभापति महोदय : आपने लिख कर दे दिया है और स्पीकर साहब ने आज सुबह भी आपको कहा था यह उनके कंसिडेशन में है । जब वह इस पर विचार कर लेंगे तब वह आपको इजाजत दे देंगे ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मुझे बताया गया है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को भेज दिया गया है । डिसटार्टिड रूप में वह है । 225 के अन्तर्गत यह बात आती है । उसके बाद उसको यहां पर रखा जाता है । तब प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाया जाता है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने आज सुबह भी उठाया था और आपको बताया गया था कि यह मामला स्पीकर के अंडर कंसिडेशन है । इसलिए इसको आप अब मत उठाइए । जो कुछ भी अब आप कहेंगे वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :*

सभापति महोदय : हाउस का समय इस तरह से क्यों लेते हैं । हम एलाउ नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है । आपने कह दिया है उन्होंने सुन लिया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उनको बोलें ।

सभापति महोदय : हम नहीं बोलने देंगे ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :*

सभापति महोदय : कुछ भी रिकार्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है । यह जीरो आवर नहीं है । तीन बजे तक दूसरी चीज में वक्त ले लिया गया है । अब इतना इम्पार्टेंट सबजेक्ट आ रहा है और आप लोग उसको आने नहीं दे रहे हैं । हमने जवाब दे दिया है कि वह स्पीकर के अंडर कंसिडेशन है । आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाएं । दूसरी कोई चीज रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी ।

** Not recorded.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : *

सभापति महोदय : क्यों वक्त लेते हैं। रिकार्ड पर जाने से मैंने बन्द कर दिया है।

15.08 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

श्री मंगरु उइके (मंडला) : जो विधेयक प्रवर समिति के पास होकर आया था उसको उसी रूप में आपका समर्थन देने के लिए मैं खड़ा होना चाहता था और चाहता था कि मैं मंत्री महोदय को पार्लियामेंट में उसको लाने के लिए हृदय से धन्यवाद दूं। लेकिन सरकार नेजो एमेंडमेंटस मूव करनी चाही हैं उसको देखते हुए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता हूं और धन्यवाद के बदले पता नहीं मैं किस शब्द को उपयोग में लाऊं। मैं केवल इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूं कि मेरे दिल को बड़ा दुख हो रहा है। आदिवासियों को 1950 में जब यह विधान में अमल में आया तब तो काफी सुविधायें मिलीं लेकिन जहां 1952 के चुनाव में मैं मेम्बर बन कर आया उस वक्त मैंने देखा कि मेरे सी० पी० और बरार में. . .

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं आपको रूल 225 पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। मुझे खबर दी गई है कि आपको नोटिस मिल गया है और आल इंडिया रेडियो को लिख कर दिया गया है। रूल में कहा गया है:

> "The Speaker, if he gives consent under Rule 222. . . "
>
> —That he has given by communicating to me through the watch and ward staff—
>
> ". . . and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto."

सभापति महोदय : 225 आपने कोट किया है। आप 224 का नियम एक देखिए। उसमें कहा गया है:

> Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting.

इस सदन में एक सवाल उठ चुका है, इसलिए आपका नहीं उठेगा। कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): So, I take it that everything goes on record?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : *

श्री जगेश्वर यादव (नांदा) : *

सभापति महोदय : जो कुछ मेरी परमिशन के बिना कहा जाएगा, वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। जो सदस्य मेरी परमिशन के बिना बोलेंगे, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, उनकी बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगी।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : *

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : *

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कांस्ट्रक्टिव काम करने के लिए आये हैं। वे कार्यवाही को चलने दें।

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : *

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके वह कार्यवाही को चलने दें या सदन से बाहर चले जायें। श्री उइके।

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मंगरु उइके: सभापति महोदय, सी० पी० एंड बरार में आदिवासियों की घोषणा एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन रख कर की गई। उससे लगभग पंद्रह लाख लोग आदिवासी घोषित होने से रह गये। बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की कि लेफ्ट-आउट आदिवासियों को आदिवासी घोषित कर दिया जाये। उन पंद्रह लाख आदिवासियों को सरकार द्वारा आदिवासियों के लिए किये जा रहे कल्याण-कार्यों का फ़ायदा नहीं होता था। बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार उनमें से एक-तिहाई, लगभग पांच लाख, लोग आदिवासियों में मिला दिये गये। फिर भी लगभग दस लाख लोग आदिवासी घोषित होने से बच गये।

इस बिल के अनुसार वे लोग भी आदिवासी माने जायेंगे, इस बात की मुझे खुशी हुई। जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में 1966 से विचार हो रहा था। इस अवधि में सब राज्यों के मंत्रियों और अफसरों, यहां पर सब दलों के नेताओं और हरिजन तथा आदिवासी सदस्यों के साथ सरकार ने विचार-विमर्श किया है कि लिस्ट में कि कौन कौन से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को लेना चाहिए और किन किन को निकाल देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रदेश सरकारों से भी मेमोरेंडम आये। उसके बाद यह जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी। उसके पास सैकड़ों स्मृतिपत्र आये, जिनमें हरएक प्रदेश सरकार के मेमोरेंडा भी थे। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के बहुत से नेता भी कमेटी के सामने आये और उन्होंने अपने बयान दिये। कमेटी ने तथ्यों को जानने के लिए हर एक प्रदेश का टूर भी किया। स्मृतिपत्रों, गवाहियों और प्रदेश सरकारों के सुझावों पर कमेटी ने विचार किया और हर प्रकार का विचार कर के यह बिल तैयार किया। लेकिन अब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से इस बिल पर 203 एमेंडमेंट्स दिये गये हैं। सैन्सस कमिश्नर ने लिखा है कि रिजनल बेसिस पर या जेनैरिक नेम्ज के आधार पर ट्राइबल्ज की लिस्ट नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि जायंट सिलेक्ट ने जिन जातियों को लिस्ट से निकाल दिया था, गवर्नमेंट ने इन एमेंडमेंट्स के द्वारा उनको फिर लिस्ट में रख दिया है।

मंत्री महोदय की बातों का जवाब देने से पहले मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा था :

> "We would help the tribal people to develop along the lines of their own tradition and genius, not learning to despise their past but build upon it."

इस बारे में गांधीजी ने कहा था :

> "Gandhiji himself emphasised the need to develop the tribals living in inaccessible places so as to ensure their integration with the rest of the country."

इस सम्बन्ध में सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने कहा था :

> "I would like to make one thing clear. Is it the intention of people who defend the case of tribals to keep the tribals permanently in their present state? I do not think it is their intention to do so. I think it would be our endeavour to bring the tribal people to the level of Mr. Jaipal Singh."

सभापति महोदय, उस समय हम लोग कांस्टीट्युएन्ट एसेम्बली में नहीं थे। वहां पर ट्राइबल्ज का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन श्री जयपाल सिंह कर रहे थे। वह धर्म-परिवर्तित ईसाई आदिवासी थे। उन्होंने इसमें यह बात डाल दी कि जो आदिवासी धर्म-परिवर्तन करके ईसाई बन गये, वे भी आदिवासी माने जायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों को धर्म की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बहुत से आदिवासी हिन्दू धर्म में भी आये हुए हैं। मेरे पास सेन्सस की सारी किताबें हैं, जिनसे पता चलता है कि सेन्सस में आदिवासियों का क्या धर्म बताया गया है।

[श्री मंगरु उईके]

1951 की सैन्सस में मध्य प्रदेश में ट्राइबल रिलिजन मानने वालों के फ़िगर्स दिये गये हैं। उसमें बताया गया है कि एक लाख में 1901 में 13090, 1911 में 15532, 1921 में 13229, 1931 में 10945, 1941 में 22597 और 1951 में 5.6 कमेटी लोग ट्राइबल रिलिजन को मानने वाले थे। आदिवासी "धर्म" शब्द को नहीं जानते हैं। वे तो अपने रीति-रिवाज को ही अपना धर्म समझते हैं। मर्दुमशुमारी करने वाले ने जो चाहे उनका धर्म लिख दिया। अगर किन्हीं आदिवासियों को हिन्दू लिखा भी गया, तो किसी हिन्दू पंडित ने उनको हिन्दू धर्म की दीक्षा नहीं दी। लेकिन जिन आदिवासियों को ईसाई माना गया, उनको पादरियों ने दीक्षित करके कनवर्ट किया है।

उन भाइयों से हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है। वे भी आदिवासी थे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यहां भी और एसेम्बलीज़ में भी उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उनकी जनसंख्या से कहीं ज्यादा है। एजूकेशन और सर्विस के सारे बैनिफ़िट वे लेते हैं। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के दो सौ साल के जमाने में और हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन बनने से पहले हमारे देश में जितना कनवर्शन होता था, उससे दस गुना ज्यादा कनवर्शन धर्म-परिवर्तित ईसाई आदिवासियों को आदिवासी मानने के बाद शुरू हो गया। चूंकि ईसाई पादरियों की तरफ़ से काफी मदद दी जाती है, इसलिए हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लड़के ईसाई धर्म को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। इन कारणों से हमारे आदिवासी तेजी से ईसाई बनने लगे हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 में हमने यह प्रतिज्ञा ली है कि संस्कृति और आचार-विचार की दृष्टि से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के हर प्रकार के एक्सप्लायटेशन को रोकना है।

हमारा यह जो एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है, हमारे भले ही कैसे भी रीति-रिवाज रहे हों, उसको हम मानते हैं और वह मानने के लिए ही हम मैदानों से जंगलों में गए, यह हमारा इतिहास बताता है, हम अपने बाप-दादों के आचार-विचारों को छोड़ना पसंद नहीं किए, हमने मिल्कियतें छोड़ दीं, मैदान की अच्छी जमीनों को छोड़ दिया और हम जंगलों और पहाड़ों में चले गये, लेकिन अपने आचार विचारों को हमने नहीं छोड़ा। लेकिन आज जब स्वतंत्र जमाना आया तो हमारे साथ यह चीज चल रही है। इसके ऊपर बैकवर्ड कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 31 पर लिखा है :

"In a population of nearly two crores of tribals, the Charistian tribals are only four lakhs, and yet they are allowed to be the leaders of these two crores of tribals."

फिर आगे लिखते हैं :

"Nobody is against the help given to the Christian tribals. Let them be given better posts in Government service because of their advancement. Let them be treated with what ever special consideration the Government finds it necessary, but why should they be allowed to be leaders of all the non-Christian tribals and why should the non-Christian tribals be left to be victims of the policy of domination of the Charistian tribals?"

अभी क्लाज बाइ क्लाज डिस्कशन में अमेंडमेंट आएगा तो हम उसकी फिगर देंगे।

अब मैं दूसरे विषय पर आता हूं और वह यह कि आदिवासी, आसाम की चाय पत्ती के बागान में जो गए हुए हैं यह आदिवासी बिहार से, उड़ीसा से और मध्य प्रदेश से तीन जगहों से करीब 30 लाख आदिवासी गये हैं। वह गए क्यों ? क्योंकि उनको यहां रोजी नहीं मिलती थी, उनको यहां खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं था, इसलिए वह चाय पत्ती में काम करने के लिए वहां गए। पर आज हम उनको आदिवासी मानने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के जो यहां अमेंडमेंट आए हुए हैं उसमें

उनसे कई गुना ऐडवांस्ड लोगों को ट्राइबल लिस्ट में ऐडमिट कर रहे हैं। और वह बेचारे गरीब जो अपना घर छोड़कर पेट भरने के लिए वहां गए उनको आदिवासी मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं फिर से बताता हूं कि विधान की 46वीं आर्टिकिल बताती है कि इनको हरएक प्रकार के एक्सप्लायटेशन से बचाना है, यह इन्नोसेंट बच्चे हैं इस भारत माता के। इसको हम नहीं रोकेंगे तो दूसरा कोई नहीं रोक सकता। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

इसी प्रकार से कुछ विवाह का मुद्दा भी मंत्री जी ने उठाया था। हम देखते हैं कि आदिवासी या कोई भी गरीब लोग हैं, हमारे जंगल पहाड़ों में काम करने को जाते हैं तो कोई भी हमारी औरत को लोभ दिखा कर अपने घर में डाल सकता है और ऐसा करके वह इन्फ्लुएंशियल आदमी खुद नहीं खड़ा हो सकता है रिजर्व्ड सीट से, वह उस लड़की को रिजर्व्ड सीट से खड़ा करके भेजता है। मंत्रीजी के भाषण में भी कल वह चीज यहां पर आई है। इतना ही नहीं, अगर मेरे पास में अच्छी जमीन है तो वह मेरी लड़की या मेरे घर की किसी विडो को अपने कब्जे में करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसकी तरफ से दावा करके मेरी जमीन का हिस्सा ले लेंगे। लैंड एलियनेशन से हमारी जमीन दूसरा कोई ले नहीं सकता है। तो वह इस तरीके से लेते हैं। इसलिए जो विवाह संबंध का इसमें क्लाज डाला गया है उसको सरकार को मान्य कर लेना चाहिए।

अब दूसरी बात—नोमेडिक और डी-नोटिफाइड ट्राइब जो है इसके लिए बैकवर्ड कमीशन ने, धेबर कमीशन ने और लोकुर कमेटी के तीनों ने यह रेकमेंड किया है कि यह नोमेडिक और डी-नोटिफाइड ट्राइब जो हैं यह ट्राइब नहीं हैं, यह कम्युनिटीज हैं। इन कम्युनिटीज को ट्राइब नहीं मानना चाहिए। पर गवर्नमेंट ने जो मेमोरेंडम दिया है उसमें नोमेडिक ट्राइब को ट्राइब में मिलाने का मेमोरेंडम दिया हुआ है, यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

इसके अलावा ऐडवांस्ड जातियों को इसमें मिला दिया है और इसका कारण यह है कि बैकवर्ड कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसमें कई बैकवर्ड जातियां जो भारत की बताई गई उनको कोई खास सहूलियत इन्होंने नहीं दी, इसलिए यह बैकवर्ड जातिके लोग चाहते हैं कि आदिवासियों में आ जायं तो मजा है, इसलिए वह आदिवासी में जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को अंतिम बात बताना चाहता हूं कि उसका एक क्राइटीरियन है आदिवासी होने के लिए—"indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness."

हिन्दी में इसको कहेंगे—आदिम लक्षण—नाच गाने, पूजा, विवाह मृत्यु आदि के रिवाज। आदिम सभ्यता में आता है मकान, आभूषण, बर्तन, पोशाक, जुताई, उत्पत्ति, उत्कर्ष, उत्थान, सभ्यता इत्यादि। भौगोलिक अलगाव में आता है कि कभी यह गांव के लोगों के साथ मिलकर नहीं रहेंगे। आदिवासियों का एक टोला, एक पारा गांव से दूर अलग रहेगा। यह होशियार लोग जो हैं उनके साथ रहना पसंद नहीं करते। दूसरों से मिलने में भीरुता, अगर इनकी डिग्री भी होती होगी तो भी कोर्ट में जाने से डरेंगे, पांच की जगह पचास देकर फैसला कर लेंगे लेकिन कोर्ट में या मीटिंग में जाने से संकोच करेंगे। और पिछड़ापन—साक्षरता इतनी कम है इनके अंदर कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 6.4 इनकी साक्षरता है। ऐसी साक्षरता में अगर हमारे साथ में गवर्नमेंट ऐडवांस्ड लोगों को या नोमेडिक और डी-नोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स को मिलाती है या हमारे कन्वर्टेड भाई जिनको डबल प्राफिट मिलता है, एक तरफ मिशनरी की तरफ से, एक तरफ गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, उनको भी शामिल करती है तो यह कहां तक उचित है? हम तो अपना रेलीजन बचाने के लिए पहाड़ों में गए हैं। हमको अगर अपने बाप-दादों का रेलीजन छोड़ना पड़ता है तो मैं तो अपने व्यक्तिगत तौर से यह कहूंगा कि हमें विधर्मी नहीं होना

[श्री मंगरु उईके]

है, हमें यह वेलफेयर नहीं चाहिए और हमें यह स्कालरशिप नहीं चाहिए जिससे हमें अपने बाप-दादों का रीति-रिवाज छोड़ना पड़े। इन बातों के लिए हम गवर्नमेंट के नियमों के अनुसार ईसाई बनें और अपने बाप दादों के धर्म को छोड़ें यह हम नहीं करेंगे। इतना कहते हुए मैं ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने जो पास किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूं और गवर्नमेंट ने जो अमेंडमेंट रखा है उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK (Chanda): Mr. Chairman, yesterday when the Bill was introduced in the House by the hon. Minister he spoke of two guidelines: recommendations of the State Governments and the report of the Joint Committee. I would have been glad if in the inclusion or deletion of tribes they conformed to those two guidelines. In the first place so far as the Maharashtra. Raj Gonds are concerned, the Maharashtra Government had stated that they should not be deleted. Even with regard to the M.P. Raj Gonds; that Government also stated that they were not to be deleted as they still continued their primitive traits. So far as the first guideling is concerned, it is against deletion of Raj Gonds from M.P. and Maharashtra State. That is the first submission of mine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue next time. We take up another business.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक): यह क्या बात है जब भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की बात आती है तो वह कंटीन्यूड नहीं चल पाती है, दस मिनट, पन्द्रह मिनट इस तरह से करके उसको क्यों लिया जाता है?

MOTION RE. ENCOURAGEMENT TO SUBVERSIVE AND VIOLENT ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): I support the resolution moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and the anxiety reflected in that resolution. Our country is confronted with many grave problems and many dangers and menaces. The gravest danger which it has to encounter is that of the Naxalites. The dangers are both external and internal. We can fight the external dangers with confidence, but not the internal danger; we cannot fight against our own people who indulge in anti national activities and are a source of anxiety to the future of the country. This Naxalite problem came into prominence a few years back at Naxalbari. Evidently it was engineered and fortered by foreign agents, especially by the President of the Republic of China, Mao Tse-Tung. They derive all their inspiration from him. There was a big upsurge in Naxalbari. Many persons were killed, much of their property was burnt and many estates were destroyed and for a few days that part was practically without any law and order. Subsequently those who wanted to indulge in anti-national activities found a fertile ground in West Bengal at the time when the Government was dominated by Marxists and these activities spread widely in the country. There was no check on these anti-national activities.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव (बांदा): सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मेरे जिले में हम लोगों पर राजनीतिक दबाव बहुत अधिक हो रहा है। हमारी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी—श्री गंगा मुंशी को छुरा भोंका गया है। ता० 14-15 की रात को वह अपने होटल से घर जा रहे थे, उनको रिक्शा में छुरा भोंक दिया गया, उनकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है और वहां पर पुलिस के कुछ अधिकारी गुण्डों से मिले हुए हैं. . .

सभापति महोदय: आप बैठिए, यह कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: The Naxalite movement, I was saying spread in West Bengal. This movement was fostered and encouraged by the then Government of the State of West Bengal. There was literally no check on them. The police did not come to the help of the civilian population. So much so, in course of time the Chief Minister himself had to resign from that coalition. He himself revolted and went on fast and admitted that in the State of West Bengal

there was no law and order and the Government was helpless; it was unable to save or protect the lives of the civilian population, their property and honour. Inspite of that the movement has gained ground and it has in fact spread to the colleges. Many students have become disciples of Mao; they are Maoists and indulge in shameful activities. They have burnt the campus and colleges and libraries. What is more shameful and sinful is that they have burnt the literature of Gandhiji and his photo and various other things which we hold sacred. It has come to such a pause that nobody can deny that West Bengal has become a symbol of lawlessness and disorder. Nobody's life is safe there; all industries are being ruined. Business has disappeared and it is with great reluctance that one goes to Calcutta. The people of Calcutta themselves feel insecure; they feel that their future is dark and uncertain and are at their wit's end. West Bengal has become like a queen bee spreading its activities and tentacles to all the other States in India. Assam is being menaced by Naxalite activity. Punjab, UP, Bihar, Andhra, Kerala—I think every State has got some symptom of this activity. The Naxalites have succeeded in throwing their network and spreading their tantacles throughout the country. I do not know what the future of the country will be. Yesterday we read in the papers that in Kerala a law-abiding innocent landlord was brutally murdered. His wife and servants were also murdered. His head was chopped off and placed as an exhibition on the public road. The same thing is happening in other parts also. I doubt what will be the future of the country if this movement is not checked effectively by the Government of India. The Central Government always takes shelter under the plea that it is the responsibility of the State Government to put down this lawlessness. They shy to take up and shoulder this responsibility. This movement which has spread throughout the country must be viewed as a national problem and the Government of India must take necessary steps to check it.

What are the real causes of this Naxalite menace creeping into our country and why is it spreading throughout the country? It is because of the influence exerted on a section of our population by our neighbouring countries who want to spread their dogma of Maoism or communism. It is their mission and ideology to bring as many of the countries round about under the field of communism as possible. The Chinese communism has adopted a new form of imperialism. It is not only strategic, ideological and economical, but it is attended with danger to the safety of all the neighbouring countries. That is the kind of imperialism that China wants to practise on all the countries of the South-East. There is no country in the South East which is free from Chinese menace. They want to have their influence in every country and that is why they are having trouble with almost every country round about. They want to create a similar situation in India because they are our next-door neighbour and we are their next-door neighbour. They have got very greedy eyes cast on us and they have got their agents in India who pose themselves as Naxalites. This is the greatest danger that the country has to confront.

It is the policy of the present Central Government, which is communist-inspired, that is responsible for the spread of this movement. It seems to me that the Government of India has taken a complacent attitude. In fact, when they know that such a grave danger has been facing the country, it is the duty of the Central Government to take all preventive precautions. They must, if necessary, ban the parties that are responsible for this sad state of affairs. They must ban the parties that are responsible for so much lawlessness and indiscipline in this country. They must ban the parties which are responsible for the murder of so many innocent people. They must assess the real need of the country, take a realistic view of the situation and take effective measures. It is quite necessary to restore law and order in West Bengal. But the government have not taken any punitive or effective steps. West Bengal is, as it was a few months back; even in spite of Mr. Dhavan conditions have not improved.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Because of him.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: There is a widespread demand that the Governor should be withdrawn or summoned back,

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]:

because it is patent that though he may not be a communist his sympathies are more towards communism than towards democracy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Question.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: It is a well-known fact. There is a pressing need to take both preventive and remedial measures to bring West Bengal back to its normal condition. Otherwise, if we allow these things to continue as they are, I am afraid the whole country will be under the heel of communism.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not mind in Shri Shastri's motion the obvious motivation which can be read between the lines. But I give Shri Prakash Vir Shastri the credit of being if not quite a *Sthita Pragna* at least a *Sthitadhee* kind of person, and I do not wish him to show a complete lack of a sense of proportion and a fundamental irrelevance to basic issues that are confronting not only our country but the whole world today. But, unfortunately, that is exactly what he seems to have done.

I shall disregard many of the things which are said in season and out of season, specially about West Bengal the favourite whipping boy of certain sections or our people. History will give its verdict some time or other in regard to which way the wind will blow, as far as the people are concerned, in every part of our country. So, I shall disregard the footling little things said from time to time about West Bengal and I shall beseech my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, to look at the fundamental aspects of the situation.

There is no doubt today that there is a lot of violence about. It is in the air, so to speak, whether we like it or not. Some of that violence might even be thought to be subversive, but the main point is that we cannot wish it away, that there are fundamental reasons for such social distemper, and our job is to tackle those fundamental reasons, and not merely to beat our breast and shout from the housetops about Naxalites or what have you. That is not the way in which we have to proceed if we are to settle this problem.

At one time you will remember how the expression "divine discontent" used to be fashionable. I am sure, my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, in the old days of the Central Assembly was very familiar with that kind of expression. Now the discontent of our people, divine or secular, has reached a certain stage and those who are in power must respond to the basic urges indicated in that discontent or they will quit the stage of history.

This motion talks about subversive or violent activities; students have been mentioned. Young people everywhere in the world today sense a sort of helplessness about their existence and about the future of man. In this House this sort of expression might seem to be particularly inappropriate. I would not go into expatiating the reasons for it but the fact of the matter is that the younger generation to whom the world belongs—you and I are not going to be here in 2,000 A.D. or even earlier than that; it is the people who live in the year 2,000 A.D. who will take charge of creation and we have to take note of what is agitating their minds and not to think of the ante-diluvian ideas which someone might have imported from somewhere—from that angle you see how the youth of today in this country as well as in most other countries, sense a sort of helplessness in the air. Naturally, being young they are more sensitive. They understand how the misery of the people is something avoidable and, yet, is not avoided. They are faced with the problem of unemployment with nothing whatever to do, nothing to sustain their physical being, nothing to sustain their spiritual dreams, visions and aspirations. They look at the force of the plans in India which, in spite of having done a certain amount of infrastructural and super-structural apparatus building, have not touched the heart of the problem, the core of those things which really matter to the people of our country. The result is that the masses, except where they can be led away by easy demagogy which also flourishes in this kind of atmosphere of desperation, are astir in one way or another, in a creative way or in a destructive way. This is not a matter of political infighting; this is not a matter which you can ascribe only to something which has been done by some foreign agency. You

cannot merely say that the Communist Parties—right, left, middling or whatever they are—are to be put in the same damn box and sent out of the country. You cannot solve problems that way because problems have now become so acute that you just cannot deal with them in that kind of authoritarian fashion.

I have heard Gandhiji's name bandied about. Even today Shri Imam referred to Gandhiji. I did not know that he was such a perfervid admirer of Gandhiji. Anyhow, I have heard the name referred to over and over again. Gandhiji preferred violence to cowardice. In 1920-21 Gandhiji was on record—you can consult Tendulkar's Biography of Gandhiji—as having told the Muslims who were joining the movement in enormous numbers in those days that if swaraj was not achieved by the Gandhian method in a year, they were free to follow their Koranic tenets which did not adhere to the idea of non-violence. In 1942, when he gave the slogan, "Do or Die", he was ready to say, "Leave India to anarchy and to God." He was ready for certain things because he was a creative personality.

I cannot enter into a discussion of this but let us not bring Gandhiji's name and damn all violence. What is the good of saying, all violence is rotten? It is a part of life; there is no doubt about it. You and I merely saying that violence is rotten will not help eliminate the fact of violence being practised by all and sundry. You have terror of all sorts—red terror as well as white terrer of even more dastardly description. If these are facts of life which you have to tackle, do not merely say that we are against violence.

I have heard so much being said in this House over and over again that the Constitution is being subverted. But I have said in this House before and I repeat it: Did not Abraham Lincoln, the very high priest of democracy, say that the people have an indivisible right, their constitutional right, of amending the Constitution, and, if they so choose, their revolutionary right to overthrow and subvert it? This is what he said in that very famous Geltysburg speech which must have been read by everybody.

This is the sort of thing that is there. You may want a revolution in as gentlemanly a manner as possible. That is a different thing. Can you do it? Let us hope we can do it. Let us get together in such a fashion, mobilise all progressive forces in such a fashion, that we can eliminate all avoidable violence. We can go ahead in that manner if we have some ideological orientation. If you have no ideological orientation, then you will have politicking of the sort which everybody is practising from Mrs. Indira Gandhi downwards in this country. Every political party is practising political manoeuvring. They have no touch of ideological thinking. If we have no ideology, the people would call us back to ideology.

What exactly is happening in my State? You may have read the book "The Grapes of Wrath" by Steinbeck. The grapes of wrath are stored in my part of the country. They could be grapes of beauty too. Their juice is the life-blood of the people. What do we want? What sort of grapes do we want? Do we want grapes of beauty or grapes of wrath? What are you going to give to our young people? Nobody cares to answer this kind of question . . .

SHRI RANGA: We see violence everywhere. Indiscipline takes place in the House itself. . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Prof. Ranga must apply his mind to certain things which matter most deeply and essentially to the life of man. That is what worries the youth of today. It is no good dealing with footling little political problems that come up from time to time, and winning one's point and gloating over it, because after gloating over it, you will have to wallow in the misery of defeat. That is the kind of thing that goes on. What are you going to do about it? The violence is in the air. You cannot just stop it. The politicians of every hue have grievously failed and it is no surprise that our people are in a towering rage. What are you going to do about it? Mr. Imam would suggest more powers to the police, to the military and to everybody else.

You are talking of West Bengal. I do not want to claim any primacy for my part of the country as to what is happening in West

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Bengal. If you cannot tackle it creatively and successfully, that will happen in the rest of the country tomorrow or the day after. There is no stopping it. You cannot merely shout from the housetops about Naxalites and other menaces. You cannot just stop it. There was a well-known writer Franz Fanon whom my hon. friend, Mr. K. C. Pant, must have known about for he has been connected with the Indian Council of Africa. This is what Fanon has said in one of his most beautiful books, "The Wretched of the Earth":

> "This irrepressible violence is neither sound nor fury nor the resurrection of savage instincts. It is man recreating himself."

You and I may differ from it. Maybe, we are at a stage of life when this kind of statement comes to us as a shock. Maybe, most of our people get a shock at the sight of blood, specially at the sight of our own blood. Maybe, that is the way in which we are constituted. But that is no reason for thinking that the problems of the world would come to be solved easily and in the way we like it.

When that sort of a thing has taken place in different regions and in different periods of history, a new mystique is in the air today and you have to tackle it. What is that mystique? It is a kind of celebration in the manner of that thinker, Sorel, of "cleansing" violence which will "rejuvenate the earth and transform former slaves and masters into full human beings." This is the kind of feeling which at one time used to inspire us also. I remember Jawaharlal Nehru writing in his book, "The Discovery of India", that there were many people in our country for whom the Bastille had not fallen and that for them the great convulsions like the Russian Revolution or the French Revolution or the Chinese Revolution had not taken place. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): On a point of order, Sir. We are all committed to uphold the Constitution. In this House, we have taken an oath to that effect. The Constitution provides for the rule of law. I regret to say that my good friend, Dr. Hiren Mukerjee, is preaching the doctrine of violence which is against the Constitution and which is against the rule of law and which, in my opinion, is most harmful to the country. If the words said here are reach the people, reach the youth of this country, we are going to be in a very bad way. I would, therefore, beg of him that however much he would like to oppose the resolution, he may not transgress the Constitution because he is a Member of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lobo Prabhu, there is no point of order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am standing by the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is not preaching violence. There is no point of order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He is preaching violence in very clear words. He has quoted support to his plea from the authors of different countries. Please understand this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Mr. Lobo Prabhu's point is not a point of order as you rightly pointed out. It only shows that he wishes to wish away something which I am saying is a problem of fundamental proportions which this country's leadership has to tackle or quit. That is what is happening and if he raises the question of Constitution, I have quoted in his face Abraham Lincoln who has stated for all times the fundamental rights of the people. If they want to change the Constitution, they will certainly change it. All over the world to-day there is a feeling. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: By law.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): Until it is there, you have to follow it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not meaning it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I mean what I say. (*Interruptions*). I am not in this House on the suffrage of Mr. Lobo Prabhu or anybody of that sort. I am here because half

a million of my people elected me to come and speak in this House. If I say something which is against the rules of this House and the grain of decency, you, Sir, are at liberty to pull me up and I am willing to say, 'I am sorry'. (*Interruptions*) But I am not going to be deprived of my chance of saying that these are fundamental questions of world import. Winds of change are blowing not only in other parts of the world but over our country also. These winds of change are blowing furiously which it is necessary to understand. When I see people suffering in the struggle for Afro-Asian freedom call for what they call "equal humanity or equal annihilation," when I find this new mystique also operating here, I have to grapple with it. I wish somebody like Ganghiji could understand what the temper or the spirit of the age was like. Here is an age which is distracted beyond description. Can we meet our children, talk to them face to face and ask them moralisingly to follow this tenet or that? Aren't we aware of the guilt that is in our soul to-day? Aren't we aware of it? Where is it leading to? (*Interruptions*) This is leading to the outbreak of violent activities. This is leading to impetience, to a frantic frenzy for breaking our bonds.

I know that the non-ideological mind will be allergic to any statement which has nothing whatever to do with the miserable job which may be on hand at a particular moment. But you have to have an ideological approach to the problem. If you don't, all this talk about what you are going to do to Bengal, martial law or no martial law, will lead you nowhere. That is the warning. That is the handwriting on the wall which we have to see. Seeing that possibly you would like to have the other kind of dictatorship which some of our people would like to have. They are talking about Generals taking over. They are talking about shutting up of the Parliament shop. All that is not violence to Mr. Lobo Prabhu. What I say is violence because what I say is based on ideological conviction and historical understanding.

I would like, therefore, to say to Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri who is a friend of mine, in particular: please do think of the basic pre-suppositions of Indian living to-day. Please don't run away from the fact that the country is facing problems that cannot be tackled by normal methods. Please don't forget that if violence is not channelised in a creative fashion, it breaks out in orgies of brutality as have taken place in Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi and elsewhere. Please don't forget that the young people of to-day are depressed beyond words and that is why all over the country, they are getting the sympathy of the common man. When a bus is burnt or something is done to anybody. The people do not intervene because they have come to believe that all politics is to-day a game of black-guardry, that politicking is going on, that corruption is rampant, that morality is nowhere in the picture and some sanctimonious people talk in moralising tones to the youth of our country. That is why the youth of our country is in revolt. That is why so much violent manifestations are taking place.

16 hrs.

If you do not take note of it, if you merely try to apply some remedy from the outside, it will not cure the disease.

You have to go to the root of the matter and that is why I want this Government; I want this country; I warn Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri in particular and such others who think like him that merely talking in terms of law and order being subverted is not tackling the problem. Something very much bigger than that is happening all over the world and also in my country, because, we are not an anchorite peninsula separated from the stream of world events. We have to be in the stream of world events. We have to solve our problem which also happens to be the problem of the world.

I am sorry, Sir, I have inflicted a kind of speech which this House does not like, but I don't care a tinker's cuss.

श्री बलराज मधोक (साउथ दिल्ली) : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रीजी ने जो हिंसक तथा सबवर्सिव गतिविधियों के संबंध में यह प्रस्ताव लाकर रखा है, मैं समझता हूं इस सदन की ही नहीं बल्कि ऐसा करके उन्होंने सारे देश की सेवा की है । आज सारे देश में हिंसक गतिविधियां चल रहीं हैं, सबवर्शन हो रही है और

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

उसके कारण सारे देश की एकता, प्रभुसत्ता, संविधान और वे सभी मूल्य जिनके लिए भारत खड़ा है, जिनकी रक्षा के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान है, वे सब खतरे में हैं । मेरे मित्र श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा है कि Violence is the law of llfe. Yes, I agree. वायोलेंस का जीवन में स्थान है । सेनायें किस लिए होती हैं ? सेनाएं आर्गेनाइज्ड वायोलेंस के लिए होती हैं । जब देश की रक्षा की आवश्यकता होती है, जब अत्याचार बढ़ता है, तब उनके द्वारा तलवार उठाई जाती है । इस देश के महापुरुषों ने भगवान कृष्ण ने, भगवान राम ने तलवार उठाई और आगे भी उठाई जाएगी । श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जैसे एक बिल्कुल ही अहिंसक व्यक्ति ने भी तलवार उठाने का आह्वान दिया था देश को ।

परन्तु सवाल यह है कि आज जो हिंसा की भावना देश में फैल रही है, जो आज सबवर्शन देश में हो रही है, उसका कुछ उस प्रकार की वायोलेंस से जिसका जीवन के अन्दर एक स्थान है, जिसका जीवन के अन्दर एक महत्व है, एक आधार भी है, क्या उसके साथ कोई मेल बैठता है ? पहली बात तो यह है कि हमें स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि सबवर्शन किसे कहते हैं ? भारत एक लोकतंत्रीय देश है और लोकतंत्र में विचारों की स्वतंत्रता है । हम अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, इकट्ठे मिल सकते हैं, हम देश के अन्दर जो सामाजिक नीतियां हैं, आर्थिक नीतियां हैं, अन्य नीतियां हैं, उनके बारे में तथा समस्याओं के बारे में विचार रख सकते हैं । हम सरकार को बदलने का प्रयत्न भी कर सकते हैं । यह हमारा अधिकार है । उसके लिए नियम हैं, ढंग हैं और उसको करने के लिए कोई किसी को रोक नहीं सकता है, किसी पर कोई रोक नहीं है । लेकिन सबवर्शन वह है जो देश की एकता को भंग करती है, जो देश की प्रभुसत्ता को भंग करती है, जो देश के अन्दर संविधान है, जो देश का आर्गेनिक लॉ है, उसके विरुद्ध जाती है, सबवर्शन वह है जो देश के अन्दर किसी विदेशी शक्ति का खेल खेलकर देश के अन्दर तोड़-फोड़ करती है, विदेशी शक्ति के हित के लिए देश में काम करती हैं । क्या कोई इन्कार कर सकता है कि आज इस देश में ऐसे तत्व हैं—अकेले-दुकेले होते तो हम इन्हें क्रिमिनल्ज कह सकते थे—लेकिन अकेले-दुकेले नहीं हैं, आर्गेनाइज्ड तत्व हैं, जो विदेशी शक्तियों की ईमा पर देश को तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं, इस देश के संविधान को नष्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । माओ त्से तुंग का बहुत मशहूर वाक्य है :

> "Military advance must keep pace with political advance."

सैनिक आगे जब बढ़ता है जब राजनीतिक वातावरण अनुकूल हो । अगर उसके साथ-साथ राजनीति भी एडवांस नहीं करती है तो सेना की एडवांस कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है । इसीलिए हालांकि सन् 1962 में चीन की फौजें आगे बढ़ती गई और जीत भी गई परन्तु क्योंकि बंगाल के अन्दर पोलिटिकल तौर पर मैदान उनके अनुकूल नहीं था, इस वास्ते उन्हें वापिस जाना पड़ा । उस वक्त बंगाल के अंदर राजनीतिक तौर पर ग्राउंड तैयार नहीं था । उस वक्त राष्ट्रवाद मजबूत था और जो चीनी एजंट थे वे उस राष्ट्रवाद के सामने भाग कर चूहों की तरह बिलों में चले गए । माओ त्से तुंग ने देखा कि वातावरण अनुकूल नहीं है तो उन्होंने अपनी फौजों को पीछे हटने का आदेश दे दिया । पिछले आठ सालों के अन्दर बंगाल में तथा देश के अन्य भागों में राजनीतिक एडवांस, पोलिटिकल एडवांस करने की कोशिश की गई है और उस काम में वे लगे हुए हैं ताकि कल को अगर फिर भी चीन की मिलिटरी को एडवांस करना पड़े तो उसके लिए उसको ग्राउंड राइप मिले, जमीन तैयार मिले । यह जो कार्य हो रहा है चीन की ईमा पर, देश के दुश्मनों की ईमा पर उसको चाहे कम्युनिस्ट करते हों, राइट या लैफ्ट या नक्सलाइट,

मुझे उससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है । लेकिन आज इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि हमारे देश में चीन के पंचमांगी हैं, रूस के पंचमांगी हैं, अमरीका के पंचमांगी हैं तथा दूसरे देशों के पंचमांगी हैं और उन देशों का खेल खेलने के लिए इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह की गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं । बंगाल में घटी गतिविधियां बड़े स्पष्ट रूप में सामने आ रही हैं तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में भी सामने आनी शुरू हो गई हैं । ये जो गतिविधियां हैं, यह सबवर्शन है । यह कहना कि इस देश के अन्दर आर्थिक विषमता है, नौजवानों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन है, सर्वथा ठीक है । मैं हिरेन बाबू से सहमत हूं । परन्तु हिरेन बाबू आज से बीस साल पहले युनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ाते थे । लेकिन मेरा आज भी नौजवानों से सम्बन्ध है । मैं उनको जानता हूं । . . . . . यह कहना कि हमारे नौजवान जो हैं वे इस कारण सारा कुछ कर रहे हैं, गलत बात है, बिल्कुल गलत बात है । ऐसा कह कर इस सदन को और देश को गलत रास्ते पर डाला जा रहा है । यह गलत रास्ते पर डालने वाली बात है । आज नौजवानों के अन्दर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि हमारी आर्थिक नीतियां गलत हैं लेकिन उन गलत आर्थिक नीतियों को बदलने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है । आज भी हमारे देश के नौजवानों के अन्दर देश भक्ति है । परन्तु जहां पर देश भक्ति की भावना कमजोर हुई है, जहां पर राष्ट्रवाद की भावना कमजोर हुई है, जहां पर हमारी शक्ति कमजोर हुई है, वहां पर देश विरोधी शक्तियों ने सिर उठाया है । बंगाल के अन्दर आज जो कुछ हो रहा है, मैं जानता हूं उसके आर्थिक कारण भी हैं, सामाजिक कारण भी हैं । परन्तु सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहां पर राष्ट्रवादी शक्तियां कमजोर हैं, देश भक्त शक्तियां कमजोर हैं और इस कारण देश द्रोही तथा सबवर्सिव शक्तियों को सिर उठाने का मौका मिला है । काश आज डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी जीवित होते फिर हम देखते कि ये कम्युनिस्ट कैसे बंगाल में सिर उठाते हैं । ये उठा नहीं पाते । उनका देहांत हो गया, उनकी जेल में हत्या कर दी गई और जिन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता रही है, कांग्रेस वालों के हाथ में, उन्होंने सिवाय अपना पेट भरने के और सिवाय वहां पर दादाओं को खड़ा करने के और कोई काम नहीं किया है । उन्होंने बंगाल की समस्या को हल नहीं किया है । वहां चूंकि राष्ट्रवाद की भावना में कमी आई है इस वास्ते आज जो परिस्थिति वहां है उस परिस्थिति में वहां का व्यक्ति दुखी है और इसलिए वह आसानी से शिकार हो रहा है । उन तत्वों का जो वहां तोड़ फोड़ के काम कर रहे हैं । जो तोड़ फोड़ का काम कर रहे हैं उनके पीछे एक आइडियोलोजी है, यह ठीक है या गलत लेकिन आइडियोलोजी है । उनके पास साधन भी हैं । वे केवल चीन के ऐजेंट ही नहीं पाकिस्तान के ऐजेंट भी हैं और बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, मुख्य रूप से चीन और पाकिस्तान के ऐजेंटों की मिली भगत से हो रहा है । उनके साथ जितने भी एंटीसोशल एलीमेंट हैं, जितना भी गुण्डा एलीमेंट है, वह मिल गया है । पहले जो डाका मारता था उसकी सारा संसार निन्दा किया करता था लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उसको पोलिटिकल कवर मिल गया है, डाकू भी रिसपैक्टेबल बन गए हैं, किसी का सिर काटना भी रिसपैक्टेबल बन गया है । यह सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है । इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है, प्रधान मंत्री की है जिसने इस प्रकार के तत्वों को पोलिटिकल रिसपैक्टेबिलिटी दी है । आज उनको पोलिटिकल तत्व कहना, यह कहना कि यह आर्गेनाइज्ड पोलिटिकल ग्रुप है, गलत है । वे गुंडे हैं, देशद्रोही हैं, पंचमांगी हैं । जो पंचमांगी हैं, जो गुंडे हैं, जो देशद्रोही हैं उनके साथ कोई पोलिटिकल सेटलमेंट नहीं हो सकता है । उनके साथ पोलिटिकल सेटलमेंट की बात करना सबवर्शन को बढ़ावा देना है । उनको दबाने के लिए शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करना होगा । पंचमांगियों के साथ कभी सेटलमेंट नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

आज दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सरकार की इस गलत नीति के कारण इस देश के अन्दर और

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

भी पंचमांगी खड़े हो रहे हैं, मुस्लिम लीग भी खड़ी हो रही है। जिस तरह से नक्सलाइट्स का या कम्युनिस्टों का आर्गेनाइज्ड फिफ्थ कालम है, चीन का फिफ्थ कालम है देश में, इसी प्रकार मुस्लिम लीग आज पाकिस्तान का फिफ्थ कालम बन कर देश में खड़ी हो रही है। वह अपने टैंटेकल्ज, अपने शिकंजे फैला रही है।

आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान का आधार टूनेशन थ्यूरी है। अगर टूनेशन थ्यूरी खत्म होती है तो पाकिस्तान खत्म होता है। अभी पूर्वी बंगाल के अन्दर चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं। वहां हिन्दू दस परसेंट हैं। जितने हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान हैं, उतने हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में हैं। उन्होंने मांग की है कि हमें ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट दिया जाए और पाकिस्तान ने उनको ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट दे दिया है। उसको लेकर पाकिस्तान के आफिशल आर्गन, पाकिस्तान टाइम्ज के एडीटर ने एक एडीटोरियल लिखा कि वहां हिन्दुओं को ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट देकर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी गलती की है, टूनेशन थ्यूरी की पीठ में छुरा घोंपा है। ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट से टूनेशन थ्यूरी खत्म हो जाएगी और पाकिस्तान का आधार ही खत्म हो जाएगा। इसलिए उसने मांग की है कि उनसे ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट छीन कर उनको सैपेरेट इलैक्टोरेट दिया जाए। जो एडीटोरियल पाकिस्तान टाइम्ज में मि० सुलेरी का छपा उसको अभी 11 अक्टूबर को हमारे स्टेटसमैन ने कोट किया है और कहा है कि वहां पर ज्वायंट इलैक्टोरेट के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन चलता है और यहां पर पाकिस्तानी पंचमांगी मुस्लिम लीग इत्यादि सैपेरेट इलैक्टोरेट की मांग उठा रहे हैं। क्यों? पाकिस्तान जानता है कि अगर भारत का मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्र-जीवन के साथ एकरूप हो गया, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में टू-नेशन थ्यूरी खत्म हो गई, तो जिस आधार पर पाकिस्तान बना है, वह आधार ही खत्म हो जायगा और पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ जायेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं वैस्ट पंजाब का रहने वाला हूं। वहां के लोग जो बोली बोलते हैं, वही बोली मैं बोलता हूं। उनके बुजुर्ग मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं। अगर टू-नेशन थ्यूरी खत्म हो जाए, तो अमृतसर और लाहौर के बीच की दीवार नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिए पाकिस्तान के शासकों के निहित स्वार्थ, वेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में टू-नेशन थ्यूरी कायम रहे। उसके लिए वे करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं, लाखों एजेन्ट भेज रहे हैं। ये मजलिसे मुशावरात और मुस्लिम लीग उन्हीं एजेन्टों की गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप हैं।

यह सरकार एक तरफ तो देश की एकता की बात करती है और दूसरी तरफ़ पाकिस्तान के एजेन्टों और पंचमांगियों को प्रश्रय देती है। पाकिस्तान की बात तो समझ में आती है। पाकिस्तान को भारत में मुस्लिम लीग चाहिए टू-नेशन थ्यूरी को जीवित रखने के लिए। पाकिस्तान अपने परपज़ के लिए यह खेल खेल रहा है और यह सरकार अपने परपज़ के लिए यह खेल खेल रही है। प्रधान मंत्री को यह कहते हुए शर्म भी नहीं आती है कि मुस्लिम लीग कम्यूनल नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं सबवर्शन के लिए केवल बंगाल के नौजवानों को दोष नहीं देता हूं। इस देश में जो सबवर्शन हो रहा है, उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी दोषी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। उनके वचन और कर्म ऐसे हैं, जिनके द्वारा सबवर्सिव फ़ोर्सिज को बल मिलता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जगजीवन बाबू बैठे हुए हैं। वह कई बार उन पर लगाम लगाने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन उनकी लगाम काम नहीं करती है। जब वह ज़रा और होशियार हो जायेंगे, तो घोड़ी पर लगाम रख सकेंगे, लेकिन अभी वह ऐसा करने के काबिल नहीं

हैं। इसलिए वह घोड़ी तेज़ चल रही है। इसी कारण देश में सबवर्शिव एक्टिविटीज़ को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

देश के सामने बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है। हम पाकिस्तान और चीन को दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे दुश्मन हैं और दुश्मन हमारे देश के हालात को ख़राब करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन अगर हम उन हालात को ख़राब होने देते हैं और उनका खेल खेलते हैं, तो सबसे अधिक दोषी हम हैं।

जहां तक इस सरकार की नीतियों का सम्बन्ध है, लोग कई बार एक ठीक मांग लेकर जाते हैं, उसके लिए तर्क पेश करते हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशनल और डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से उस मांग को मनवाना चाहते हैं, उसको पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर पेश करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार के कानों पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगती है। परन्तु अगर उसी मांग के पीछे वायलेंस खड़ी कर दी जाए, बसें जलाना शुरू कर दिया जाए, तो सरकार उसी मांग को मान जाती है। This Government is putting a premium on violence. यह मेरा सबसे बड़ा चार्ज है।

जहां तक श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी अपनी एक आइडियालोजी है। He believes in armed revolution, in violence. लेकिन जो गांधीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, जो अहिंसा की बात करते हैं, वे अपनी नीतियों के द्वारा हिंसा को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। So long as you go on encouraging violence, so long as you go on putting a premium on violence, violence is going to increase, whatever you may say.

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस देश में वायलेंस और सबवर्शन के जो मूल कारण हैं, हम उनका विश्लेषण करें। बिना किसी मर्ज़ की तशखीस के उसका इलाज नहीं हो सकता है। अगर मर्ज़ का निदान न करें, उसको डाइग्नोज़ न करें और उसका इलाज करें, तो इलाज नहीं हो सकता है। ये जो डाक्टर बैठे हुए हैं, ये उस मर्ज़ का डाइग्नोसिस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

अन्त में मैं तीन चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। ये वायलेंट एक्टिविटीज़ और सबवर्शन देश के लिए ख़तरा है, यह तो सब मानते हैं। लेकिन उसका इलाज क्या है? पहली बात तो यह है कि हमें देश में ऐसे हालात पैदा करने होंगे, जिनमें इस प्रकार के सबवर्सिव एलिमेंट्स न पनप सकें। उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश में रूल आफ़ लॉ के लिए रेस्पेक्ट पैदा की जाये। दुनिया में दो ही ढंग हो सकते हैं: रूल आफ़ लॉ या लॉ आफ़ जंगल—बीच का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। हमारा तंत्र रूल आफ़ लॉ का तंत्र है। लेकिन अगर हम रूल आफ़ लॉ के तंत्र की बात करते हुए लॉ आफ़ जंगल को, लैंड ग्रैबिंग को, एनकरेज करेंगे, तो फिर रूल आफ़ लॉ नहीं रहेगा। हमें देश में ऐसे हालात पैदा करने होंगे, जिनमें रूल आफ़ लॉ चले और लॉ के द्वारा लोगों की जेनविन ग्रीवेंसिज़, कठिनाइयों और शिकायतों को दूर किया जा सके और जिन ग़लत नीतियों के कारण देश के लोगों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन और निराशा है, उनको बदला जाये।

इसके अलावा देश में प्रबल देशभक्ति का भाव पैदा करना होगा। दुनिया के और बहुत से मुल्क हैं, जिनमें आर्थिक और सामाजिक हालात हमसे भी बदतर थे और हैं। परन्तु वहां कम्युनिस्ट पांव नहीं जमा पाए, वहां सबवर्शन नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि वहां देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रीयता का भाव रहा है। अगर देश में राष्ट्रीयता और देशभक्ति का भाव खत्म हो जायेगा, तो फिर कोई भी आदमी किसी का खेल खेलेगा। इसलिए देश में राष्ट्रीयता को प्रबल करना होगा।

हमारे भाई हर रोज कम्युनिज्म की रट लगाते हैं। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि राष्ट्रीयता कोई इस देश की कल्पना नहीं है, बल्कि वह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानसेप्ट है। राष्ट्रीयता के

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

जो आधार जर्मनी, जापान और इंग्लैंड में हैं, वही आधार भारत में हो सकते हैं। हम राष्ट्रीयता के आधारों और उसके प्रेरणास्रोतों को समझें और उनके आधार पर देश में प्रबल राष्ट्रवाद की भावना जगायें। अगर भारत में ऐसी प्रबल राष्ट्रवाद और देशभक्ति की भावना जगेगी, तो फिर इस देश का कोई भी आदमी चीन या पाकिस्तान का एजेन्ट नहीं बनेगा।

यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे देश में एक ला आफ़ ट्रीजन बनाया जाये। दुनिया के हर एक देश में ला आफ़ ट्रीजन है। जिसमें डिफ़ाइन किया गया है कि गद्दार कौन है। अभी तक हमारी स्टैटूट बुक में इसकी डेफ़िनीशन नहीं है कि ट्रेटर, देशद्रोही कौन है। इसको डिफ़ाइन किया जाये और अगर उस डेफ़िनीशन में मैं आता हूं, तो मुझ पर कोई रहम न किया जाये और अगर कोई और आता है, तो उस पर भी रहम न किया जाए। लेकिन ला आफ़ ट्रीजन बनाया जाना चाहिए और देशद्रोह के लिए सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां जो ट्रेटर हैं, जो काश्मीर को भारत से अलग करने की बात करते हैं जो देश में तोड़-फोड़ करते हैं, जो माओ और अयूब का गुणगान करते हैं, वे तो देशभक्त हैं। लेकिन जो भारत में भारतीयता की बात करता है, मेरे जैसे उस आदमी पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है। ये इस सरकार के डबल स्टैंडर्ड हैं। इस सरकार को पता नहीं है कि देशद्रोही कौन है और देशभक्त कौन है। वह भले और बुरे का विवेक नहीं कर सकती है। जो सरकार भले और बुरे का विवेक नहीं कर सकती है, जो देशभक्ति और देशद्रोह में विवेक नहीं कर सकती है, वह देश की रक्षा कैसे करेगी? वह देश में सबवर्सिव एक्टिविटीज को चेक नहीं कर सकेगी।

हम सब, जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, मिलकर यह कोशिश करें कि देश में इस प्रकार के हालात पैदा न हों, हम सबवर्शन को चैक कर सकें और देशद्रोहियों की रोकथाम कर सकें। इसकी प्राइमरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। अगर सरकार ढिलमिल रहेगी—अगर वह सी० पी० (एम०) पर निर्भर है, तो वह अच्छा है और अगर वह जरा अलग हो गया, तो बुरा; अगर जनसंघ उसका दोस्त बन गया, तो वह राष्ट्रवादी और प्रगतिशील हो गया और अगर वह उससे अलग हो गया, तो वह कम्युनल और रीएक्शनरी बन गया, अगर सरकार के सोचने का ढंग यही रहा, तो वह देश की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं कर पायेगी। सरकार को अपने सोचने के इस ढंग को बदलना होगा। अलग-अलग पार्टियां रहेंगी, लेकिन जहां तक राष्ट्रवाद, राष्ट्रीयता और राष्ट्रप्रेम का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में अलग-अलग मैयार और अलग-अलग कसौटियां और स्टैंडर्ड नहीं हो सकते हैं। देश में जो देशद्रोही शक्तियां हैं, उनके बारे में यह नीति कभी नहीं अपनानी चाहिए कि कभी उनको हमारे खिलाफ और कभी हमको उनके ख़िलाफ़ इस्तेमाल किया जाये। हम सब मिलकर काम करें और किसी प्रकार के देशद्रोही तत्वों को, चाहे वे चीन के एजेन्ट हों और चाहे पाकिस्तान के, कोई क्वार्टर न दें। ऐसा करने से हमको पोलीटिकल लाभ हो या हानि, हमारी पार्टी को चन्द वोट मिलें या न मिलें, लेकिन हम देश के व्यापक हितों का विचार करके कोई योजना बनायें। यह समय की आवश्यकता है। मुझे आशा है कि सदन और सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री शशि भूषण (खरगोन): सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि मेरे साथी राष्ट्रीयता, प्रजातंत्र और गांधीजी की बात कर रहे हैं। जब हम उन लोगों के मुंह से यह बात सुनते हैं, जो एक झंडा, एक गुरु और एक धर्म पर विश्वास करते हैं, जो प्रजातंत्र के विपरीत एक फ़ाशिस्ट ढंग से एक राष्ट्र के सिद्धान्त पर विश्वास करते हैं,. . .

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री शशि भूषण इस हाउस के एक आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं। गाली देने के लिए उनको छुट्टी है। वह गाली दे सकते हैं। लेकिन हाउस के सामने इस वक्त जो इस्यू है, वह उस पर बोलें।

श्री शशि भूषण : माननीय सदस्य तो प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कितना कह रहे थे। मैंने तो कुछ कहा ही नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भूत गीता पढ़ रहा है।

श्री शशि भूषण : जो प्रजातंत्र पर कभी विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में एक विदेशी विचार-धारा, फ़ासिस्ट विचार-धारा, लागू करना चाहते हैं, वे आज प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। ब्रिटिश ज़माने में हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में वे अंग्रेज़ी फ़ौज में भर्ती कराते थे और आज वे प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र कायम करने के लिए भगतसिंह ने कुर्बानी दी। सभापति महोदय, आप भी जेलों में गये। देश में जो प्रजातंत्रीय शक्तियां हैं, उन्होंने इन लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया है कि वह सही रास्ते पर आएं और खुशी की बात है कि कम से कम अब वह प्रजातंत्र की बातें करते हैं। वरना उनके दल के लोग सुबह जब रोज झंडा लेकर खड़े होते हैं, उस वक्त का उनका संभाषण कोई सुने तो पता चले कि प्रजातंत्र का कोई नामोनिशां नहीं है। जहां तक कहा गया कि हिंसा का वातावरण संसार में बहुत बढ़ गया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो लोग यहां सतयुग के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनसे कि कलियुग में हिंसा बहुत कम है। सतयुग में बहुत बड़े-बड़े महाभारत और बड़ी-बड़ी लड़ाइयां हुई। आज तो हिंसा और लड़ाई कम है।. . . (**व्यवधान**) उस वक्त में ज्यादा लड़ाइयां और झगड़े होते थे। आज सारी दुनिया में विश्व-शांति लोग चाहते हैं और बड़े युद्ध से डरते भी हैं। आज हम हिंसा को पहचानने लगे हैं। पहले लोग हिंसा को पहचान नहीं पाये। आज की दुनिया में सारे मानव समाज की बात मैं कर रहा हूं। इसलिए हिंसा के खिलाफ जो एक विरोध है वह सब जगह है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी आज लोग यह भी पहचानने लगे हैं कि आखिर यह जो बड़े और छोटे का भेद है उसको बढ़ाने वाली शक्तियां कौन हैं। जब उनके खिलाफ कोई बात की जाती है तो उस वक्त कुछ लोग कभी राष्ट्रवाद के नाम पर, कभी दूसरे नाम पर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की, बड़े-बड़े राजे-महाराजों की रक्षा के लिए चौकीदार बन जाते हैं। यह राष्ट्रीयता के आडम्बर में रक्षा करते हैं। विदेशी पूंजीपतियों की, देशी पूंजीपतियों की और देशी राजे-महाराजों की। जहां तक कलकत्ते का सवाल है मैं पिछले दिनों वहां गया। वहां हालत यह है कि ज्योति बसु भी आराम से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते और ज्योतिर्मय बसु हमारे मित्र हैं, हम तो अहिंसा पर विश्वास करते हैं, अगर इन पर कोई नक्सलाइट हमला करता है, हाथ उठाता है तो मैं अपनी जान देकर भी इनकी रक्षा करूंगा। हम तो चाहते हैं कि जिस ढंग का भय का वातावरण सी० पी० आई० (एम) के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनके ऊपर छा गया है उसमें अगर हमारे हाउस की तरफ से उनके लिए कोई एल० आई० सी० के द्वारा फ्री इन्श्योरेंस करने का भी सुझाव आए तो हम चाहेंगे कि एल० आई० सी० की तरफ से इनको कम्पलसरी इन्श्योर्ड किया जाय, ताकि यह सुरक्षित रहें। हम तो यह चाहते हैं। लेकिन हालात यह हैं कि ज्योतिर्मय बसु, मैं और भूपेश गुप्ता एक बार अंडमान से आ रहे थे, रास्ते में देखा कि सैकड़ों आदमी लाठियां लेकर एक दूसरे पर डंडा चला रहे हैं। भूपेश ने कहा कि देखो भाई, यह क्या हो रहा है? इन्होंने कहा कि यह कांग्रेस का बीस साल का मिसरूल है। मैंने कहा कि बीस साल में हमें किसी ने चेलेंज नहीं किया मारने को और आपके लिये तो एक साल में ही पहले-पहले सुबह होते ही 18 साल का नक्सलाइट लड़का ढूंढता है कि यहां कोई सी० पी० एम० का कार्यकर्ता रहता है? वह नहीं मिले तो उसके

[श्री शशिभूषण]

रिश्तेदार को ढूंढते हैं। वह भी नहीं मिले तो पुलिस में जो इनके द्वारा भर्ती हुए हैं उसको ढूंढते हैं और वह भी न मिले तो फिर तीसरे आदमी को ढूंढते हैं। तो एक साल में जो इन्होंने वातावरण बनाया है अगर यह प्रजातंत्र की नीति में विश्वास करें और जितनी प्रजातंत्रीय शक्तियां हैं उनके साथ मिलकर इस गुंडागर्दी का राजनैतिक तौर पर मुकाबला करें तो हो सकता है। बैन करने से यह चीज हल नहीं हो सकती है। इसका हल किसी को सी० आई० ए० का एजेंट कह देने से या चीनी एजेंट कह देने से भी नहीं होता। क्योंकि जो बहुत राष्ट्रवाद की बात करते हैं सबसे ज्यादा वही विदेशी एजेंट हैं। इस देश में मैं देखता हूं कि शिव सेना को जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपये आते हैं वह कहां से आते हैं? बहुत से हमारे भाई नाराज होंगे इस बात से, उनको पैसा देकर कत्ल कराया जाता है, कहीं हड़ताल होती है तो शिव सेना के लोग उसको रोकवाने के लिए चौकीदार बना कर भेजे जाते हैं और महाराष्ट्र के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, पता नहीं किस किस नाम पर कितना-कितना राष्ट्रवाद चलाया जाता है? तो इस प्रकार जो हिंसा की भावना है वह कोई पूंजीपति बढ़ाए या कोई साम्यवाद के नाम पर बढ़ाए, हमारे देश ने प्रजातंत्र अपना लिया है और दूसरा रास्ता यहां नहीं चल सकता। यह जो कम्युनल रायट होते हैं यह क्या हिंसा नहीं है? हजारों आदमी अहमदाबाद में, मार दिए गए, भिवंडी में मार दिए गए। क्या यह हिंसा नहीं है? आज इनको जो पंचमांगी कहते हैं वह सबसे बड़े पंचमांगी हैं। अंग्रेज जिस चीज को हमारे देश में बो गए हैं ताकि हमारा राष्ट्र एक न बन सके उसी की परिपाटी पर चलते हुए अपने आपको यह राष्ट्रवादी कहते हैं? देश की आजादी के लिए, देश के हित में कभी जिन्होंने एक बूंद खून नहीं बहाया, गांधीजी के मर्डर के बाद कुछ लोग जेल जरूर गए और बाद में माफी मांग कर चले आए, वह आज राष्ट्रवाद की दोहाई देते हैं। इसलिए अच्छा तो यह हो कि एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप करने के बजाय इस बात का पोलिटिकल हल निकाला जाय, जितनी प्रगतिशील ताकतें हैं बंगाल में वह सब मिल कर खड़ी हो जायं तो यह चीज आसानी से हल हो सकती है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I start from where Mr. Shashibhushan ends, that the Naxalites are looking for CPM whenever they want to find out somebody for attacking. The bogie of subversive activities has been intensified from the time the CPM-dominated United Front came to power in West Bengal. Today, to quote Mrs. Gandhi's close allies, in the papers edited by them, the headlines are: "Naked Police Terror stalks President's Rule in West Bengal", "Under Governor Raj no law. Only orders to shoot and kill". This is from New Age. I promise I shall quote nothing from the papers where we have got interest.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Quote from *New Age* also where it speaks of CPM tyranny.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will do that later to satisfy you.

Even the British satans, the tyrants, the suckers, who came to rule and exploit our country thought that there should be a regulation by which every police firing should be enquired into either by an executive enquiry or judicial enquiry. But today, the great Samajwadi Mahila Indira Gandhi proposes to do away with that and say, "Shoot anybody you choose." Even if a policeman shoots for a personal purpose, there is none to check him. I quote from *Hindustan Standard*, a paper controlled by Congress: "No executive enquiry into the firings now."

I wrote a letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi to which she replied like this:

> "I have your letter of 1st November regarding the reported decision of the West Bengal Government not to hold an enquiry into police firings. I myself have no further knowledge beyond what has been stated in the press. We are finding

out the facts from the West Bengal Government after which I shall write to you again."

Look at this unmixed untruth that has been given to an MP.

SHRI RANGA: She is your friend and ally.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will tell you later on how close she is to us. *Jugantar*, a paper owned by a Congressman, Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh—he happens to be the Secretary of the West Bengal Ruling Congress—says; what? It says that:

> "the decision was taken by the Government there in a meeting where the Advisers were present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Dhawan, the Governor and everything was conveyed to the Central Government for their information and approval. What Mrs. Gandhi has written to me is—I do not want to use the word 'lie'—wholly unture and not becoming of a Prime Minister. We must find out how low she is willing to stoop to maintain herself in power.

At the present moment, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's sole operation is subversion. That is her sole operation in order to capture power and consolidate and install her party in West Bengal, which has been routed out ruthlessly like a piece of rag when it was offered to the people for getting elected.

Do not forget that in 1967 when, for the first time, the United Front came into power, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Chavan created fake documents to convince Shri Ajoy Mukerjee that we were hand in glove with China and that we were unfit to be in the government. They created fake photographs and letters and the old man was convinced and a conspiracy was hatched and the name of the operation was operation Hooghly. By that they wanted to shoot 2,500 Communists in one or two days, them they wanted the resignation of the Chief Minister and they wanted to form a new government. Where is the draftsman of that resignation, Shri Asok Sen? He is not seen here. Here too they were building castles in the air. Then they wanted a Shikandi government and they went to the extent of planting a bomb in the lift of Lal Bazaar and the Congress papers in Calcutta, and the papers which had to rely for newsprint and advertisements on Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, raised a hue and cry that the bomb was made in China and it was planted by the CPM. Later on, it was found that the whole thing was untrue and it did not work. This is how throughout the last 23 years, and even before that, communal riots have been created—the same type of machinery, the same personnel have been operating there.

We have not forgotten the PDF atrocities, which were created by Delhi, with the help of money of foreign and Indian monopolists, atrocities which knew no bounds, the atrocities that they committed in college campus like Uttarpara and Ganguli Bagh where the walls of colleges were smezred with blood and professors and students dare not speak of it for fear of creating trouble. This is the finding of the inquiry commission.

When the Speaker, Shri Bejoy Banerjee created some deadlock he got the reward of a highly explosive bomb in his house with the express object of killing him. All this subversion is done from the South Block in Delhi.

They went to the extent of creating communal riots and riots based on regionalism. A riot was created between Bengalis and Sikhs, who are our very dear friends. They are welcome to Bengal because any workman is always welcome in Bengal. Here I would like to quote the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Special Branch), Shri Surendranath Gupta, who gave evidence before an inquiry commission presided over by a High Court Judge. He was in charge of the Intelligence Department in Calcutta at the relevant time. When questioned about the motives of the organisers of the Sikh riots on 20th March 1967, this is what the Deputy Commissioner, Shri Gupta, said:

> "The motive, as far as we can get through the intelligence reports, was to discredit the then United Front Government for which a few rich people and an unseen hand had spent considerable sums of money."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

So, you can understand that it is the socialist government of South Block and their allies, the big money bags, who are creating subversion in this country. In the mean time, they went about vigorously recruiting thousands of people for intelligence service. We have definite information that they have created a parallel central police net work of centre intelligence in West Bengal and eastern region, including parts of Assam.

The bourgeois press raised a lot of hue and cry. When the Rabindra Sarovar incident of atrocities on women was gone through by a High Court Judge it was found to be nothing but untrue. The whole object of this is to isolate and separate CPM, the real enemy of Congress (R) and thus resettle Indira Congress in West Bengal which, I can tell you will never happen.

Shri Ajoy Mukerjee—unfortunately, I have to call him a stooge here—Indira's stooge, was used for forming, what we call, a *sikhandi* government, for the Congress.

After this land grab agitation in Midnapore, at a place called Bhoglasul, P.C. Sen said:

> "In the process of land grab, when the CP(M) worker is involved in a murder, the blood colours red; when it is done by any of Mrs. Gandhi's allies or Ajoy Mukherjee's allies, the colour looks to be yellow or amber."

How is it so?

The cat is out of the bag in yesterday's Consultative Committee meeting if I have got it right. My dear friend, Shri K.C. Pant, will tell us. It is that they do not like a united front type of government to come back because it will bring political instability. They want the Congress to come back. Are you not building a castle in the air?

The second objective of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is to create a reign of terror and overpublicise it so that it becomes convenient for her to refuse the mid-term poll. She knows, her party will be thrown out of the polling booth without any difficulty.

The third one is that she wants a smooth passage for the black Act. One of the Calcutta papers, the *Hindustan Standard*, a Congress paper, says that this is a much harsher piece of legislation than the one that was in existence. It is taking blanket powers and, no doubt, they will be used against the cadre of those who are posing a danger to her power-grabbing and to her throne.

The fourth one is that by this Act they want to imprison our cadre and create a smooth passage through the election. That is not going to happen.

Lastly, it is to destroy the CP(M) by physical annihilation of its workers and cadre. You have concentrated on our important organisational leaders. During the President's rule you have killed not less than 107 CP(M) persons during this regime of eight months. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

We really wanted to sort out the things with the Naxalites. We wanted to fight them on political grounds. But today you have annihilated a good part of them because you consider them to be very unsafe. Not many are there.

Today the whole State has been captured by your Central Intelligence led hard criminals, agents provocateur and unemployed varieties of those "Whatelse-to-do's", because you have offered nothing before them during the last 23 years. You want to make the fullest use of them for your political growth.

You have had a death of sergeant major, Mukerjee, of an armed battalion. Who had killed him? Another policeman. You had another death of a traffic constable. Who had killed him? Another policeman. You have planted hundreds of policemen as agents provocateur to do these jobs and tell the world that it is being done by the Naxalites. It is your job. You are financing it and are doing it. You have sent a consignment of very veteran intelligence officers in March immediately after the fall of your government with lots of your money in your discretionary funds and also the money given by your monopolist friends. We want to know what are the truths in these.

Here is another cutting from the *Hindustan*

Standard, "Dismissed constable held at Naxalite hideout." It is on the 30th September. I want a reply on this.

The CIA is not sitting idle. They are hand in glove with your operations. American made machineguns were found in Jaduguda forest. I had written two letters to Shri K.C. Pant. He is taking shelter under one word, "The matter is under investigation." Whenever you seize a weapon or anything in operation, you make a seizure list within 15 minutes. I want a clear and categorical reply from Mr. Pant. Whom is he trying to shield? What about those 2 American revolvers found on the person of two boys near Barrackpore very recently? I have written a letter to him. No doubt, he will try to take shelter. I do not know whom he is trying to shield.

There is another interesting item about the so-called Naxalites in *Jugantar*. It says that out of 400 and odd numbers, 349 persons had no relation with politics in the past. Who have recruited them? Who are paying for them? Who are training them? Who are providing them with weapons and explosives?

Then, two Naxalite leaders were arrested in the house of Dr. Sunil Bose in Mao Hospital. Is it not a fact that Dr. Sunil Bose contested an election on the Congress ticket?

There is another article in *Jugantar* which says that behind Calcutta happenings, big business hands are working. It says that the explosives are being imported freely. I would like to give one case where explosvies and bombs worth Rs. 7 lakhs were seized and the Calcutta police confiscated more than 6500 Kgs. of Potassium Chloride. What is the police doing? Is it not being done with their connivance? Who will believe that all these bombs worth Rs. 7 lakhs were brought to Calcutta without the knowledge and connivance of the police?

There is another article in *BASUMATI* saying: Where from are the so called Naxalites getting weapons and arms ? The Commissioner of Police says that they are trying to institute an inquiry. He said it months ago. But nothing can be done because you are providing them with weapons and everything else. The police is seriously involved in it. You are supplying them with weapons, explosives, guidance and, lastly, protection.

There is no motive for loot and robbery. They stab a man or they murder him. But his wrist-watch or his trousers are seldom touched. That shows they are being paid by a third hand. Who is so resourceful to pay people for months and months to thousands and thousands of them ? None but the Government with their monopolist friends. They are not touching a single foreigner exploiter, no big businessmen, no posh schools and no hoarders and blackmarketeers and food adulterators.

Now, I refer to an article which has come out in the *Blitz* saying that the police pickets in Calcutta were being attacked by the so-called Naxalites. But there has not been a single casualty. So, a decision has been taken to sacrifice a few constables and petty officers. Those who know the terrorist days of early 1930s will remember that they used to aim at senior officers only, the S.Ps, the D.I.G.s, and so on. Today, they cannot touch them. There will be revolt in their base, in the present Government's base, and they live on bureaucrats. They cannot annoy them.

How does the police protect the miscreants ? The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has noted with great dissatisfaction that there have been a large number of cases of ineffective firings by the police. Can you imagine that ? They protect them. They go through the drill of firing. When the so-called Naxalites are attacked by the local resistance group, the police comes and protects them. For example, we have numerous cases in Bengal Engineering College and other places and we have seen, time and again, that the police is protecting them.

There is not much in villages because villages have no slums. You cannot get foreigners to go there. You cannot inject miscreants and agent provocateurs because they would be found out on the very first day. Today, there are 11 battalions and 2 companies of C.R.P. consisting of 8500 persons. You have also got armed police from Haryana and other States. Why are they creating bad blood between the people of Haryana and the people of Bengal?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

There have been inhuman torture and killings of boys in police lock-ups. Will you kindly tell us what is the report about the death of one Mr. Samir Bhattacharyya in Shaympukur station. I had written about it to the Prime Minister also earlier. And the Commissioner promised an inquiry. He was beaten to death—a boy age 17. A Sub-Inspector calle Bala was watching and a Head Constable, Lalan Mistri, pressing both his legs on his neck killed him and at the post-mortem it was found that lungs, kidney and the spleen had burst. We have numerous cases in Behala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I am concluding.

The subversion again has started from New Delhi. The subversion is in South Block. If you want to stop subversion, let us go and search that place, talk to those people and tell them that they are the people who have brought subversion in every sphere of life in this country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): At the very outset I want to congratulate my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, for raising this important subject of erosion of law and order and peace of the country.

I have very carefully listened to their remarks and the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and the hon Minister will give a reply to all the points raised by him. But I can say only one thing that they have started all the trouble since they came into power in West Bengal and from that time, the situation in West Bengal has started deteriorating and is continuously deteriorating.

Calcutta is a very important port of the country. It is one of the biggest industrial towns of the country where hundreds of thousands of workers are getting employment and are engaged in one sort or other of the activities. Since last two years what is happening there ? Workers are not getting employment. Industrialisation has stopped. Production has stopped and there is no safety of life of any person there. Every body is afraid. Who is going to suffer out of this? The sufferers are the workers. The sufferers are the common men or the middle class people and my friend who will attack the Government and who will attack our Party should know that during the twenty years when Congress was in power, there was a lot of industrial development of Calcutta and millions of people got employment in several kinds of industries in Calcutta and West Bengal. But, since then, everything is disturbed. They know only one thing — destruction. They do not know that no country can progress through destruction. Only by construction a country can progress. Their method is to instigate the workers to go on strike, to obstruct the management and to threaten the officers and create such situation that the factory and the industry does not work. Is this the way a country can develop? Is this the way that the youth will get employment ? Is this the way that our country will become self-sufficient and will develop any further ? These are not the ways.

My friend has said that they are getting instigation from other countries which are not happy with us, that is the reason why these activities are being continued. How long can Government control it because it is going to affect our industrial development? In these circumstances I say that the Government has been very very lenient so far in not taking severe action against those who are indulging in such kinds of lawlessness. What is it that we are reading everyday in the newspapers? Every day we are reading that 3 or 4 policemen have been killed; we hear that so many post offices have been attacked; we hear that so many buses have been burnt; we hear that some persons have been stabbed and so on. These are becoming cases of daily occurrence. If this is not controlled, if this continues, then, Government will be failing in its duty to carry out the maintenance of law and order in the country.

Therefore, I strongly recommend to the Government that the Government should take the strongest action against those persons and those parties indulging in this kind of lawlessness and creating violence and terror in that part of the country, in Calcutta and in other places.

Our exports from Calcutta port form 35 per cent of our foreign exports. Similarly, there are large imports into the Calcutta port. So many items are being exported and imported which are vital for the economy of our country. Strikes and lawlessness are affecting the export and import trade. This is affecting the economy of our country. Our whole economy is being affected. Our progress and our activities are being damaged and handicapped because of this. Therefore, I think, Government should take strict action to bring the law and order situation under control by taking whatever measures they think fit.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में रक्खा । यह तो सभी को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान गैर-बराबरी का मुल्क है और यहां पर आर्थिक और सामाजिक शोषण हो रहा है। एक तरफ आदमी इस तरह की गरीबी में रहे और दूसरी तरफ अमीरी में रहे, यह किसी तरह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता । फिर भी जब हम संविधान की शपथ ग्रहण करके यहां आये हैं और गांधीजी के रास्ते पर चल कर हमने स्वराज्य हासिल किया तब हम किसी भी तरह वायोलेंस को प्रोत्साहन देकर किसी मसले को हल नहीं करना चाहते ।

पश्चिम बंगाल की बात यहां कही गई । लेकिन आपको मालूम है कि जब हमारी स्टेट बिहार में चन्द महीने या एक साल पहले कोई भी नक्सलाइट्स का नाम नहीं जानता था, तब आज वहां नक्सलाइट्स का बहुत बड़ा हंगामा शुरू हो गया है । पटना में जगह-जगह उनके नारे लिखे हैं । यहां तक कि गांधी और बुद्ध की मूर्तियों को तोड़ा गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मूर्तियों को नहीं तोड़ा गया है ।

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : न तोड़ा गया होगा, लेकिन पेपर में ऐसा था । मुजफ्फरपुर मे एक आदमी को मार दिया गया, समस्तीपुर में एक सिनेमा प्रोप्राइटर को मार दिया गया । इस तरह से बिहार में नक्सलाइट्स का हल्ला शुरू हुआ । मैं पूछता हूं कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों है ? जब कभी कोई राज्य शासन या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कमजोर हो जाती है, जब अप्वाइन्टमेंट्स और ट्रांस्फर्स में लोग पक्षपात करना शुरू कर देते हैं, जब मजिस्ट्रेसी और पुलिस का मोराल खराब हो जाता है तब इस तरह के नजारे देखने में आते हैं और आज बिहार में वही हो रहा है ।

जब से बिहार में रूलिंग कांग्रेस को बोलबाला हुआ, उनका मुख्य मंत्री हुआ और उनका शासन चल रहा है तभी से यह बातें शुरू हो गई । एकानमिक प्राब्लेम बिहार में कोई एकाएक, ओवरनाइट, तो खराब हुई नहीं । बिहार का एकानमिक प्राब्लेम जैसी कुछ दिन पहले थी वैसे ही आज है । लेकिन जो नक्सलाइट्स का हल्ला-गुल्ला है, जो उनका आतंक आज है उसका नामो निशान आज से पहले नहीं था । आज रूलिंग कांग्रेस के शासन में आने से ऐसा हुआ है । इसी तरह से पश्चिम बंगाल में भी स्वराज्य के बीस वर्षों बाद तक ऐसी हालत कभी नहीं हुई थी जैसी आज है । हम नहीं कह सकते थे कि पश्चिम बंगाल की परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान की और जगहों के मुकाबले खराब है, लेकिन युनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट के बंगाल में आने के बाद ओवरनाइट वहां पर नक्सलाइट्स का हंगामा शुरू हुआ, हिंसा शुरू हुई ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि चाहे राज्य गवर्नमेंट हो चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो, वह किसी भी मूल्य पर गद्दी से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं, चाहे उनको देशद्रोही से मिलना पड़े चाहे फिफ्थ कालम के लोगों से मिलना पड़े, चाहे कम्यूनलिस्ट्स से मिलना पड़े, चाहे ज़मीदारों से मिलना पड़े । चाहे उन लोगों से मिलना पड़े जो अप्रगतिशील हैं या जिनकी जड़ दूसरे मुल्क में हो ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जड़ यहां है तभी यहां चुनकर आए हैं ।

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : ऐसी परिस्थिति जब हो जाती है तभी देखने में आती है इस तरह की बातें। आज हिन्दुस्तानमें ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई है कि चाहे सेंटर में हो चाहे किसी स्टेट में, सब लोग किसी न किसी तरह से गद्दी से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। आज परिस्थिति ऐसी आ गई है कि मजिस्ट्रेसी और पुलिस डिमारलाइज हो गई है और लालेस एलिमेंट्स को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

इसलिए हमको मिलकर नेशनल लेवेल पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इसके लिए क्या किया जाए और अन्त में मैं अपने मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रस्ताव को रक्खा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो ऐक्टिविटीज चल रही हैं उसकी ओर उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है। आज यह सब कुछ खुले आम हो रहा है, उसकी कोई रुकावट नहीं है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज बंगाल में मिलिटरी रूल की जरूरत है। मेरी यह डिमान्ड है कि वहां पर मिलिटरी रूल किया जाये जिससे वहां की पब्लिक को शान्ति और सुख मिले। मैं श्री चव्हाण को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर थे और जिन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। मैं श्री पन्त को भी उनके पिताजी की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं जो यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री पन्त भी अपने पिताजी की तरह से काम करें।

आज यहां पर बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद नहीं बैठे हुए हैं। मैं जुलाई में काश्मीर में था। वहां पर सादिक गवर्नमेंट है। वहां पर एक मीटिंग थी जिसमें मैं मौजूद था। वहां पर गुण्डागिरी हो रही थी, जिसके कारण वहां पर गड़बड़ हुई और 30 हजार लोगों में से मुश्किल से 15 हजार रह गये। आज काश्मीर की भी यह हालत है। हर जगह अराजकता फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि Tighten your belt and come down with a strong hand and deal with this goondaism, and finish it once and for all, so that peace and normlacy is restored once again in the country.

With these words, I support the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): I had no intention to speak, but the amount of historical ignorance that has been shown here impels me to say a few words.

First of all, I was much surprised at the speech that was made by my hon. friend from the Jan Sangh, Professor Bal Raj Madhok. I do not know where he was a professor. At least, he does not seem to have read history. If he were a student of history, he would know that India has always come to trouble because of its leaders.

The leaders in the olden days were the Kshatriyas. How did they behave in the country? How did foreign rule come in this land? These brave people fought against each other and they allowed the country to be conquered. I would like to ask my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok whether that is not a fact.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Yes, it is.

17 hrs.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Yes, that is the fact. And how did the Muslim rule fail in India? Because the rulers were effete, and also the subahs were in revolt against the Centre. Is that a fact or not? How did the Maratha Empire fall ? The Peshwas fought against the new kings, Sindias, Holkars, Gackwaid. All these people fought among themselves. Nobody can say that the Rajput soldiers were in any way inferior to the soldiers that came from outside India. They were suicidally brave. I remember reading an incident in their history. A barber was shaving a Rajput. In those days, there were no safety razors. The razor used caused

a little scratch on his cheek and he began to say 'Ah'. The barber said: 'You are a Rajput and you are crying at a little scratch?' 'Is that so?' said the Rajput, and took his *bhala* and put leg upon him and thrush the spear through both the legs. That was the bravery of those people—and their folly also.

I was talking of the Muslim rule. They also fell because their leadership felled. The Marathas also fell because their leadership fell. I am sorry there is no Sikh sitting here—he has gone away. When the Sikhs went to fight, they were brave soldiers, braver than the Tommies who came from the streets of London. They were a formidable force, when they opened their bags of gunpowder, they found there was no gunpowder, only *sarson*, mustard!

Our friend, Shri Madhok, does not know Indian history.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: I had not talked of history; he was not here when I spoke.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: You cannot know politics without knowledge of history. Therefore, his politics is wrong. He must remember that if this nation comes to trouble, it will be on account of its leaders. There is nothing unusual in it.

Then there was another speaker, another Jyoti Basu, who has risen here in this House, not in Bengal. He does not seem to have read history. I could understand it. But why should Shri Madhok not know history? In every country's history, violent revolution has swallowed its own sons. This is what happened in the French Revolution with the Girondists and the Jacobins. They fought against each other, killed each other, guillotined each other. What happened in Russia? Lenin and Trotsky were the leaders of the Revolution. But if Lenin had lived a little longer, the party successor, Stalin, would certainly have liquidated him. He had got all the power, but as Lenin was not living. He liquidated his companion Trotsky. Trotsky was a better organiser, better soldier, better theoritician of Marxism and yet that man was liquidated and feed the country where he was killed by Stalin agents.

Then, what happened to Stalin himself? Stalin was buried near Lenin in the Kremlin and his grave was dug out and his body was taken away, one does not know where.

Then after Stalin came Krushchev who called Stalin a cruel sadist.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: All very relevant.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It may be irrelevant to you, but it is not irrelevant to the House, it is not irrelevant according to history if you have ever read any history.

What is happening in Bengal is that it is the revolutionary who is eating the revolutionary. The revolution must kill its children. This is the logic of violent revolutions. It is not so many Congressmen killed, but it is so many Naxalites killed, it is so many Marxists, followers of Basu, who are being killed today. It is the members of the party of our professor, Shri Mukerjee members of the CPI, who are being killed. Congressmen have not been killed because congressmen are unbelievers. The believers can tolerate unbelievers, but they cannot tolerate those who swear by the same creed because they are renegades, because they are black sheep and if they go unpunished they spread the disease of dissension. They are the first enemies.

This happens in religion also. When the Inquisition was organised by the Catholic Church, who were killed? The greatest Christian saints were killed, not unbelievers. The first wrath of the violent revolutionary is against those who believe in his philosophy but do not subscribe to the details held to be orthodox by those who are in power. This is what is happening in India. It is absolutely historical.

Again Professor Madhok says that there is the law of the jungle, instead of the rule of law. Don't you know that the law of the jungle is more natural than the artificial rule of law? Why do you want the natural law not to prevail in India? Why do you want the artificial law made by Parliament or by the Constituent Assembly to prevail in India? We are people more natural than artificial. Why are you surprised at that? These people should get historical knowledge

[J. B. Kripalani]

and they will understand that what is happening in India is absolutely logical, legitimate and in accordance with the genius of our people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT): This motion has been before the House for quite some months now and the House has had an opportunity of discussing it on previous occasions and of discussing various other problems relating to it.

I am very happy that the debate has ended on a high note and Acharyaji has introduced into it not only a dash of intellect but his usual humour. Except for Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu all seem to have enjoyed it. I cannot possibly go into all that has been said. Speeches had been made by Mr. Shastri, Mr. P.C. Verma and Mr. Patel and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri and others. In fact much of the information that they sought had been given to the House not only in answer to questions but in the course of the debates here on the law and order situation in the country, prticularly on the debates on the situation in West Bengal. I do not think that I need to cover all the ground once again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a fire escape.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I wish he would not provoke me; I have had my fill of dealing with the CPM on the last occasion. . . If he insists may I point out to him, particularly after Dada's speech how dengerous it was for him to refer to the fact that children could be known by their pedigree because when one understands the relationship between the Naxalite and the CPM, it becomes very dangerous.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: These so-called Naxalites are the goondas or hardened criminals whom you have recruited by the thousands; do not mislead the world.

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the course of his speech he very kindly referred to the fact that there was reign of terror in West Bengal but the rest of his speech seemed to suggest that there was a reign of terror against the CPM.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is exactly what I wanted to establish—Your whole action is aimed at annihilating your political opponents. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the course of his remarks perhaps unwittingly he says: that if the Congress went to the next elections—let him check the record—the Congress will be thrown out of the pooling booths. I do not know whether that was the slip of the tongue or an instance of compulsive truth telling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Give us a mid-term poll; it is now eight months. . . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have a feeling that some plans which he has in mind slipped out. He has given a very laboured defence of his party's position. But the real point is that he need not protest so much. All that he and his party have to do is to get up and say: we renounce violence as a way of life and we reject it as a political philosophy; that is the end of the matter. . . (*Interruptions*) I think that will satisfy the House and the country also. But they avoid this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Our leader Comrade Ramamurti had amply made it clear the other day before the House that our party resolution was very clear on the subject; we shall take to violence only if we have to face violence. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. You have made your speech; let not interruptions go on like this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He does not say: we denounce the politics of violance and we reject it for all times regardless of circumstances. He qualifies the rejection of violence in such a way that he can use violence when it suits him. That is the danger of his philosophy. My hon. friend Mr. Hiren Mukerjee spoke. . . (*Interruptions*). I had not intention of referring to his speech, but he provoked me and so I said a few things. I will not speak about him any longer if he lets me proceed in silence.

Prof. Mukerjee's speech was on a different plane altogether. He dealt with the various causes of violence and spoke of the tendency to glorify violence. He spoke of the restlessness among the young today throughout the world. I really do not know why Shri Lobo Prabhu objected to what he said, because Prof. Mukerjee's speech was a sensitive response to the situation as it obtains in the world today. It is a fact that in various parts of the world, the young are restless and are being attracted by the philosophy of violence in various ways. I may not agree with Prof. Mukerjee when he suggests that that is a natural process or that that is a good process. But the fact that the young are being attracted by violence in different parts of the world is a fact of life today. when Prof. Mukerjee points to it, I do not think anybody who is aware of what is happening in the world should take objection to it. It was a thought-provoking contribution. He spoke in terms of the temper and spirit of the age. It is really in that temper and spirit that we should take his speech. But even while one would agree with this fact of violence in our lives to which he pointed out, I would plead with him to understand that the administration of the day has to face certain practical problems in the field. On the political plane, we might take certain actions. In the educational sphere, we might take certain actions. All that action would be ultimately aimed at changing the attitudes and minds of men. Unless we approach the problem with an idea to change the attitudes and minds of men to get to the roots of the problem of violence, we will only touch its surface. But this process of changing the attitudes and minds of men cannot be divorced from the necessity of keeping law and order right now. It is a long-term process of give-and-take of ideas, a process which takes a certain amount of time. It cannot be said that in the meantime, the Government should abjure its responsibility of maintaining law and order. That is a responsibility which the government of the day has, no matter what the government and what the circumstances under which it operates. It is for this reason that the government must take administrative steps to contain the malaise of violence in our midst, because violence does interfere with the freedom of others. After all, there may be different ideas and different approaches but the whole substance of democracy is that all these ideas, all these approaches must have free play. And in order that they may have free play, none of them should be allowed to become a barrier to others. That is why violence is an anathema to democracy because it does not allow some of the approaches, some of the ideas to have full and free play and it comes in the way of them. Because the situation is extraordinary, sometimes extraordinary remedies are sought, as in the case of West Bengal. But I assure Shri Mukerjee that the broad sweep of analysis which he presented to the House is certainly something which all of us should think about.

There are three aspects of the situation which my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, has referred to in his motion, which he has referred to in his speech. These are certainly matters of continuing concern. One is in regard to the ideological and other links between certain types of political activity in the country and some foreign power. The second was about the special risks when violent activities threatening the very foundations of our democracy and national integrity are organised in sensitive border areas. The third was in regard to the manner in which the politically-motivated agitations promote a climate of violence.

There is no doubt that ours is an old society, a traditional society in many ways and that within the society there are various tensions, and these tensions are aggravated in the very process of change which will ultimately help to release them. Since there is a transformation, a social and economic, transformation, these tensions are likely to grow till the structure cannot contain them any longer and there will be explosive violence. But the very process of change also aggravates the tensions and really today the violence is partly to be met by properly understanding the aggravation of these tensions and the way in which we can bring about these changes in a peaceful manner so that these tensions do not exceed a certain limit. By bringing about these changes we prevent a build up of tension. So, it is really a dynamic process in which we are engaged and the understanding of this process is necessary if we are to bring about this change in our society, and at the same time do it in a peaceful manner.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

There is another aspect of violence to which very little mention was made, and that is communal violence. While my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, spoke about other forms of violence, as far as I could see, he did not condemn this form of violence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have condemned all kinds of violence.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am glad he condemns this form of violence also. He spoke strongly against the emergence of the Muslim League in India. If I put a question to him in all seriousness, it is not for winning a political point. If the Muslims in this country are not to seek a separate identify for themselves, then they must naturally form part and parcel of the normal political life of this country. If he or his party or others single out one community time and again for criticism, does this not create a defensive reaction in their mind? Would it not always be so?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It was this kind of argument, fallacious argument, which created the Muslim League before partition with all its consequences. I would beg of you to think seriously that there are not only Muslims, there are other communities also. Why should the Muslims alone think that they are different from others. I do not want to discriminate against Muslims. Well, they can join your party or my party. But what is the need of a Muslim League here? Do not take shelter behind this kind of slogans and in that way you only encourage communalism in this country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: After the lesson of partition, does he want to repeat partition again?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: That is my difficulty. You have not learnt any lesson from partition and you are allowing the same condition to be created. If you allow the same condition to be recreated, you will have the same results. That is why I am worried about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is precisely why I am also worried. Why does he not realise that when he singles out a single community. . . *(Interruption)*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I single out the Muslim League and not a community.

SHRI K.C. PANT: When he singles out even the Muslim League, is it enough just to single out the Muslim League? Should we not understand why the Muslim League has again reared its head?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Because of you and your policy.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am trying to go a little deeper into the question. As I said, I am not trying to argue from the point of winning a point.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): Why are you defending the Muslim League?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not defending the Muslim League. You listen to me calmly. All I say is that if you keep on attacking day in and day out a particular community, it naturally develops a defensive mechanism and it tends to assert its identity in this political manner. It is only when you stop doing this and realise the danger of your approach, that the Muslims can legitimately feel that their interests are fully safeguarded in the normal and natural manner.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This was the argument given before the partition and we have seen the result. The same argument you are repeating.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: May I submit that this discussion was introduced on account of the conditions in Bengal? If we confine ourselves to that, it would be much better and there will be less controversy.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This was an important point which, I think, is necessary to touch upon because of this aspect of violence about which all of us should be anxious. It is an important form of violence which we find in the country today. These are some of the points but the canvas is very wide and I cannot possibly go into all the points which have been raised, as I said earlier.

Acharyaji is interested in knowing about the Naxalite movement. I certainly will tell him about it all that I know about it, in the time that is available to me. The Naxalite movement was born in 1967. Its seeds were sown in Naxalbari. The House is aware that it emerged as a breakaway movement. Some groups broke away from the CP(M) in various States. They ultimately merged into a movement with the emergence of the CP (ML) party in March 1969.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): Everybody knows that. You need not repeat it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I said, the House knows it. It is good that you are reminded about it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: When are you going to remove the Governor of West Bengal?** (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on the record.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The House also knows that there were a number of criminal cases which were withdrawn by the then Government in West Bengal. I am afraid that some of these cases involved violence and the explosives Act.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I withdraw that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This withdrawal of cases and the release of a large number of people convicted of violence did enable the Naxalite movement to build a secret organisation, collect arms and explosives and organise its activities in a centralised manner. This, in brief, is the background.

Today my hon. friend, Shri Mandal, referred to the fact that some Naxalite activity is visible in Bihar. It has been visible in several other States also. Somebody mentioned Andhra Pradesh; somebody mentioned Kerala and so on. But I think the House should know the fact that concerted efforts have yielded results in controlling the activities of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and even in Kerala, although occasionally there are very gruesome incidents in Kerala. By and large the Naxalite activity is under check. They are under check in various other States also. But the situation in West Bengal is a matter of concern. I would agree with Shri Mandal that there has been an increase of Naxalite lawlessness in Bihar in recent weeks.

About the Naxalite movement in West Bengal, I have told the House that since April there has been an increase in Naxalite lawlessness. During the last few months, that is, upto the middle of August, the violence was directed towards educational institutions, towards Government offices and towards national symbols. But the number of incidents has come down since the peak reached in July. That does not mean that the situation there is by any means normal. Everyday, as we go into various incidents, we find that there has been an increase in the number of planned attacks on individuals, including the police personnel. As I gave the figures to the House, 37 policemen were Killed and 400 sustained injuries. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu said that the police is helping them. In fact, so many policemen have lost their lives or have been injured.

Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu referred to the fact that the Prime Minister had written to him a letter in which she had said that she was trying to find out the facts about a certain point that he had raised. He took an objection to that.

AN HON. MEMBER: He said that it was a lie.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Everyone uses the language he is accustomed to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have not used that language. Why are you carried away by others?

SHRI K.C. PANT: All that has been done with regard to these matters is that automatic inquiries are not held after every police firing. But it does not mean that an inquiry will not be held if there is an excessive use of firing or if the police firing is unwarranted or unjustified. Certainly, it would

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

be done. I hope he will reflect on the strong language which he used and will in future get the facts before he uses such a strong language.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have got the letter of the Prime Minister in which she says, "I have no knowledge of it." But the spokesman of the Government has given a statement to the *Jugantar* saying that the Government is fully in the picture. What are you trying to tell the House?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, I have referred to Bihar and now I want to go over briefly to the steps that have been taken to meet the situation. I want to refer to the steps in some detail because every day in the House, during the Question Hour, various questions are raised and I never have an opportunity of putting the full picture before the House. I want to take this opportunity of putting the full picture before the House with regard to the steps that have been taken to meet the situation.

The state Governments and the Union Territory administrations are fully alive to the situation and are taking action under law to deal with violent and other unlawful activities of the Naxalites. The steps have been taken to streamline the intelligence machinery and to effect better coordination and cooperation at all levels. The systematic drives to recover illicit fire-arms and explosives are also paying dividends. A large number of Naxalites have been arrested. In West Bengal alone, 4,400 have been arrested. The State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal have launched conspiracy cases against Naxalites. Some leaders like Mr. Charu Mazumdar have been declared as proclaimed offenders. Amongst the Central Committee Members of the C.P.M., Mr. Kanu Sanyal, Mr. Patnaik, Mr. Appalasuri of Andhra Pradesh and Mr. Menon in Kerala have already been arrested on specific offences. The Members of the Central Committee from Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Satya Narayana and one other were killed in police encounter in Srikakulam district. Several other leaders have also been arrested or killed in police encounters in different parts of the country.

The State Governments have been urged to make appropriate arrangement for inter-State co-operation and co-ordination as the Naxalite movement cuts across State boundaries. The agencies charged with the maintenance of law and order are also being given the appropriate training and orientation to deal effectively with the changing tactics of the Naxalites. The Central Government has also been maintaining close touch with the State Governments and providing all reasonable assistance to them including additional armed police reinforcement, wireless and other equipment and pooling of intelligence. This covers the steps that we have been taking.

Reference has been made to links with foreign powers. Sir, on a separate occasion, I had taken the House into confidence about the information we have regarding the links between the Naxalite movement and some other interested foreign powers.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Name them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The House is aware that it would suit some foreign interest if the North-Eastern India and also West Bengal were to be in a state of turmoil. There had been almost near unanimity in this House not only to-day but whenever a discussion came up, to condemn extra-territorial affiliations of any political organization. Some of the typical activities of the Naxalites are not only wholly only foreign to our democracy, traditions and culture but also are deliberately calculated to hurt national pride and sentiments. Therefore, Sir, these activities have to be firmly dealt with. In dealing with these activities, therefore, the law and order aspects are bound to be predominant.

There are some who say that the Government is trying to minimise the seriousness of the problem when it refers to the socio-economic aspects which. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: A false argument. A Marxist jargon.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not a Marxist jargon. I think it is something which we have to understand.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The whole world understands.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The whole world looks round to you from where you are.

But the socio-economic situation and the political ramifications of that situation have to be understood if you are to tackle the roots of this problem. Both law and order and development are necessary. I have already said that it is necessary to take measures to strengthen law and order but along with that you have certainly to take side by side ameliorative steps and developmental measures.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You go ahead. We support you. If there is no development, who is at fault?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Therefore, we are trying to understand the problem, I hope.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: What have you been doing all these 23 years?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We have been keeping company with you over part of the time.

Being aware of the complexity of the problem does not mean that firm steps are not being taken on the law and order front. We have repeatedly expressed our determination to put down this kind of violence and ensure that conditions return to normal. Representatives of this House and of the other House will resume their discussions later in the evening on some of the additional legal Powers which the Government consider are inescapable in the present context. But as I had mentioned right in the beginning, the problems has a wider connotation. The Government are aware that the socio-economic and larger political questions cannot be resolved overnight, and that those aspects should not come in the way of our determination to deal with violence as a law and order problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Correct.

SHRI K .C. PANT: But simultaneously, the Government have to address themselves to the larger issues as well. It would be taking a simplistic view of the whole matter if, as suggested by some, the whole question were to be treated solely as socio-economic or political in character.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Your Governor is tackling that problem.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am glad that he has got a certificate from Dada.

A political campaign, therefore, in itself will not lead us anywhere. But, to the extent that conditions are favourable for any kind of a political solution, Government have always come forward with their proposals in that regard and I may cite the example of the announcement that the Government made in regard to Statehood for Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya because these were intended to take into account the legitimate political aspirations of the people living in those areas. Even though we were fully aware of the problems likely to be created by so many small States in area, we are trying to tackle these problems. . . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You have to tackle the political aspirations of Delhi also.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are taking into account the political aspirations of Delhi. We have given them a Government representative not merely of a few lakhs but of 50 crores of people.

Our emphasis on the importance of speedy land reforms, development of tribal areas, special attention to economically backward pockets in the country, well-planned urban development schemes particularly for metropolitan areas like Calcutta and all our other economic measures underly our firm resolve to go ahead with a programme of 'development with special justice.' These political as well as economic measures should go a long way in taking care of two of the major aspects I had referred to earlier. For, in the ultimate analysis, it is a sense of meaningful participation by the people in political as well as development efforts that strengthen democracy and it is the love of democracy that would be the surest safeguard against the blandishments of deceptive foreign ideologies

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Vigilance too will ultimately be the vigilance of the people against the open and not so-open threats to our liberties. Governmental action in this behalf cannot be isolated from the people. But we, belonging to different political parties, have to be firm in our resolve that the politics of violence has to be jettisoned because if we fail to provide a resolute leadership in this context the people will no longer look to us.

Effective and firm measures on the law and order side is one indication of our resolve to put down violence and the support to such firmness coming from the different sections of the House strengthens our resolve. I have no doubts that with the enlightened cooperation of all leaders of opinion, constant vigilance on the part of the administration as well as people and with our emphasis on planned development, the protection and preservation of our rich heriage as well as all that we hold dear in our Constitutional democracy, is not a task beyond our capacity. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापतिजी, मैं अपने उन सभी सहयोगी सदस्यों का हृदय से आभारी हूं जिन्होंने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । आर्डर पेपर में साढ़े पांच बजे हाफ एन आवर लेने की बात है तो वह डिस्कशन होगा या नहीं, यह बता दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : वह भी लिया जायेगा लेकिन पहले इसको तो खत्म हो जाने दीजिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : केवल दो सदस्य जो कि साम्यवादी दक्षिणपंथी और वामपंथी पार्टियों से सम्बन्ध रखते थे उनकी भाषा में कुछ भिन्नता थी । लेकिन जहां तक इन हिंसात्मक घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है और देश में बढ़ रही इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों का संबंध है, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उन्होंने भी इस बात की अपने शब्दों में निन्दा की । निन्दा करनी भी चाहिए थी । क्योंकि यह इस प्रकार का राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है जो कि सबके लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण होना चाहिए ।

जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता था कि केन्द्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त आज इस प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में कुछ स्पष्ट घोषणा करेंगे और देश तथा इस सदन को अपने विश्वास में लेंगे । इस समस्या की गम्भीरता का इसी से आप अनुमान लगाइये कि मैंने इस प्रश्न की सूचना 17-12-68 को दी थी । इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा आरम्भ हुई 16 मई, 1969 को और आज 18 नवम्बर, 1970 को वह चर्चा पूर्ण होने जा रही है । तो इससे इस बात का अनुमान लगाइये कि जहां सरकार इस प्रकार की समस्याओं पर उपेक्षा बरतती है वहां यह समस्या पहले से अधिक गहरा रूप लेती चली गई है । आज इस प्रश्न का जितना महत्व है उतना डेढ़ वर्ष पहले इस प्रश्न को पेश करते समय भी था । मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त के भाषण में जो कुछ दुर्बलतायें थीं उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि आज जिन कंधों पर यह सरकार टिकी हुई है उनको ध्यान में रखकर ये कोई बहुत बड़ी सबल भाषा का प्रयोग भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और कोई बहुत बड़ा निर्णय भी नहीं ले सकते हैं। परन्तु इनको इतना अवश्य जानना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों से देश में क्या हानि होती है ।

अकेले पश्चिम बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में मैं तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । अभी कुछ दिन पहले पिछले अधिवेशन में इस्पात मंत्री ने बताया था कि एक दुर्गापुर कारखाने की हड़ताल से पिछले साल तक 53 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ जो कि अब बढ़कर 57 करोड़ हो गया है । और बाकी जितने कारखाने हैं उनके अन्दर जो नुक्सान हुआ है वह सब मिलाकर 113 करोड़ रुपये का है । यदि और भी छोटे मोटे कारखानों को मिलायें तो दो

अरब रुपये से अधिक का नुकसान इस देश को अब तक पश्चिम बंगाल में हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त जहां तक पश्चिम बंगाल के औद्योगिक संस्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, आप अनुमान लगाइये कि 57 कारखाने जो वहां पर नए लगने वाले थे वह लगने से रुक गए, 63 कारखाने इस प्रकार के थे जो कि अपना विस्तार करना चाहते थे लेकिन उन्होंने अपने विस्तार के कार्यक्रम को रोक दिया। लगभग 27 कारखाने वे हैं जो कि वहां से उठकर दूसरे राज्यों में चले गए। अब इस बात का पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता पर, वहां के सामान्य व्यक्ति की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या दुष्प्रभाव पड़ेगा उसका आप स्वतः ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

इससे भी बढ़कर विशेष बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अभी पिछले गृह मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में सरकार से जब हमने पूछा कि आप आखिर यह तो बताइये कि वहां अब तक जो मृत्युएं हुई हैं, खास तौर से जो पुलिस कर्मचारी मारे गए हैं उनकी संख्या कितनी है? सरकार का कहना यह था कि करीब 37 पुलिस के अधिकारी और जवान मारे गए और चार सौ के लगभग पुलिस के अधिकारी और जवान घायल हुए। इसी से आप इस समस्या की गम्भीरता का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। जो राजनीतिक मृत्युएं वहां पर हुई हैं उनकी संख्या पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर अब तक 1300 से भी ऊपर पहुंच गई है। पुलिस पर 211 बार हमले हुए थे। ऐसी स्थिति में एक प्रांत के अन्दर जब यह स्थिति है तो दूसरे प्रांतों की भयंकरता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। अभी मेरे मित्र जो कि मेरे पीछे बैठे हुए थे, वह आपके राज्य बिहार से आते हैं श्री विन्ध्येश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल, उन्होंने बिहार की चर्चा की। बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि पिछले थोड़े से समय में जब से बिहार की वर्तमान सरकार, जो आज कम्युनिस्टों के कंधों पर चल रही है, उसमें जब से अपने हाथ ढीले छोड़े हैं तो पिछले वर्षों में घटनायें बहुत बढ़ गई। पहले कहीं एक वर्ष में चार हमले हथियारों से हुए, कहीं किसी वर्ष में सात या आठ हमले हथियारों से हुए लेकिन पिछले दस महीनों में अकेले बिहार के अन्दर, 76 बार इस प्रकार के हथियारों से हमले हुए और उसमें भी पुलिस के कुछ अधिकारी मारे गए। राजनीतिक हत्यायें भी हुई। इसी प्रकार से श्रीकाकुलम डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो कि आंध्र प्रदेश का है वहां की घटनायें हैं। अब तक वहां पर 33 राजनीतिक मृत्युएं हो चुकी हैं। जम्मू कश्मीर जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ा भावनात्मक भाग है और जिसके साथ कई तरह के राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न जुड़ गए हैं, वहां पर आज जनमत संग्रह मोरचे को खुली छूट दे रखी है। दुर्भाग्य से वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जिनको कि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए था, वे स्वयं उनको प्रोत्साहन देने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको चेतावनी के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर जम्मू कश्मीर की स्थिति इसी प्रकार की बनी रही और सरकार ने इसी प्रकार की उपेक्षा बरती तो आने वाले निर्वाचनों में जम्मू कश्मीर का भविष्य क्या होगा उसको मैं अपने शब्दों में आज इस संसद में कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की इस उपेक्षा की नीति से देश के सीमावर्ती राज्यों की स्थिति इतनी विषम होती चली जा रही है कि किसी भी समय दूसरे देश के शत्रु हमारी आन्तरिक स्थिति को खराब करने के लिए उन प्रदेशों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, हमारे देश में अक्टूबर तक जो हथियारों से हमले हुए हैं उनकी संख्या कुल मिलाकर सारे राज्यों में मैं समझता हूं दो हजार के लगभग है। मेरा जो यह प्रस्ताव है इस पर श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने यह कहा कि आखिर ये परिस्थितियां क्यों पैदा होती हैं जिनसे कि देश में इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक घटनायें बढ़ें और तोड़ फोड़ की घटनायें घटें। मैं श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी से इस अंश में सहमत हूं कि सरकार की इस प्रकार की जो दुर्बलतायें और कमजोर नीतियां हैं—चाहे वह केन्द्रीय

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सरकार की हों या प्रान्तीय सरकारों की हों— और उन्होंने जो गरीबों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया तो वह असंतोष भी इस समस्या को बढ़ाने का कारण हो सकता है ।

लेकिन मेरा वह प्रस्ताव नहीं है । मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि विदेशों से धन लेकर, विदेशों से हथियार लेकर जो राजनीतिक दल इस देश की आंतरिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, जिनकी वफादारी दूसरे देशों के साथ में है, उस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों पर सरकार किस प्रकार का अंकुश लगाना चाहती है । आपको पता होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर हथियारों से भरा हुआ एक जहाज जो कि हांगकांग से ढाका जा रहा था, उसकी तलाशी लेने का जब सवाल आया और प्रातःकाल जब पुलिस पहुँची तो रात रात में जितने भी हथियार जहाज में थे उन सारे के सारे हथियारों को वहां से हटाया जा चुका था । हथियार ले जाने वाली जो माल गाड़ियां हैं, जो सैनिक सामान ले जाती हैं आज इस देश में उनके ऊपर आक्रमण किए जा रहे हैं, आज इस देश में पुलिस पर आक्रमण किये जा रहे हैं ।

मैं तो सोचता था कि आज गृह राज्य मंत्री कुछ सबल भाषा में संसद के माध्यम से देश को बतलायेंगे कि सरकार किस तरह से दृढ़ता के साथ उनका मुकाबला करना चाहती है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया, उनकी बड़ी भारी दुर्बलता यह है कि आज वह बेचारे जिन कंधों पर खड़े हुए हैं, उनके खिलाफ वह कुछ कह नहीं सकते, कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकते ।

मुस्लिम लीग की चर्चा मेरे मित्र श्री बलराज मधोक ने की । मुस्लिम कम्यूनिटी को उन्होंने नहीं छुआ, केवल मुस्लिम लीग की चर्चा की । यह मुस्लिम लीग वही है जिसने देश का विभाजन किया और जो आज पाकिस्तान के इशारे पर देश के आन्तरिक वातावरण को विषाक्त बनाना चाहती है । राष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति के जितने मुसलमान हैं, जैसे श्री चागला और श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा, वह परेशान हैं । जिन्होंने सारा जीवन देश की सेवा में लगाया आज उनकी सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है । केरल की मुस्लिम लीग को प्रधान मंत्री सर्टीफिकेट देती हैं कि वह साम्प्रदायिक संगठन नहीं है । लेकिन जो आल इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग का जनरल सेक्रेटरी है वह क्या कहता है? वह कहता है कि जैसे केरल की मुस्लिम लीग है वैसे ही सारे देश की मुस्लिम लीग है । प्रधान मंत्री ने केवल केरल की मुस्लिम लीग को देखा है, दूसरे राज्यों की मुस्लिम लीग को नहीं देखा । हमारे काम करने का ढंग एक जैसा है । इसका मतलब यह है कि सुलेमान सेठ यह कहते हैं कि सारे देश में मुस्लिम लीग का जाल और कार्य करने की पद्धति एक जैसी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री का सर्टीफिकेट सही है या आल इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग के जनरल सेक्रेटरी का सर्टिफिकेट सही है ?

इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन क्यों दिया जा रहा है? केवल इसलिये कि उनसे राजनीतिक संरक्षण लेना है और उनको साथ लेकर इस देश में अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखना है । अगर इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति इस देश में बढ़ती रहेगी तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम मुस्लिम लीग के उस नारे को अपने कानों से ओझल न करें जो देश का बटवारा करते समय वह देकर गए थे कि "हंस के लिया है पाकिस्तान, लड़ के लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान" । आज उनके हथियार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं, राजस्थान से आ रहे हैं, असम क्षेत्र से आ रहे हैं और देश के आन्तरिक वातावरण को बिगाड़ने और हमारे देश की अखण्डता को चुनौती देने में वही हथियार बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं ।

इसलिए अपनी बात को ज्यादा न बढ़ाते हुए उपसंहार के रूप में मैं चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूं इस सरकार को । पहला सुझाव यह है कि विदेशों से हथियार और धन लेकर जो दल हिंसा और तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं, जिनका

विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में नहीं है, जिनकी वफादारी बाहर की ओर जा रही है, उनकी गतिविधियों पर यह सरकार प्रतिबंध लगाए। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के गवर्नर को हटाने की बात को इस सरकार को प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिए बल्कि पश्चिम बंगाल से, जो आज भारत का पूर्वी द्वार है, तत्काल वर्तमान गवर्नर को हटा लेना चाहिए। तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि विदेशी धन किन-किन मार्गों से आता है, कहां-कहां से आता है और कौन-कौन कैसे उसको व्यय करते हैं इसको स्पष्ट बताया जाये तथा उसके आने के रास्ते बन्द किए जायें। चौथा और अंतिम सुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में जिस समय श्री ज्योति बसु गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने पुलिस के अन्दर बड़ी भारी संख्या में जो भरती की थी उसकी जांच कराई जाय। अगर उनकी वफादारी किसी दल विशेष के साथ हो तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को पुलिस की सेवाओं से या दूसरी सेवाओं से निकाल बाहर किया जाये और देश का प्रशासनिक वातावरण शुद्ध किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

17.53 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *RE.* INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN FOURTH PLAN

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I am happy that even after two postponements I have got an opportunity to raise this very important subject on the floor of the House. It is a matter of grave concern that our industrial production is not picking up as per the Plan or as per the demand which is coming up; on the contrary, it is going down. As such, it is a matter requiring serious attention. By this discussion, my intention is to know from Government the reasons why industrial production is not picking up, what are the hurdles and what action Government propose to take to remove them and increase production. The Planning Commission has fixed a target of an annual increase of nine per cent in industrial production. Last year our production increased by 7.2 per cent and the previous year by six per cent. The increase in these two years was not due to establishment of new industries but due, to a great extent, to the utilisation of idle capacity. And there is still capacity remaining idle. First, therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much idle capacity still remains in this sector and due to what reasons, whether it is due to shortage of raw material or spare parts or anything else, and what steps are being taken to utilise this idle capacity to the full immediately so that industrial production can be increased.

Last year the hon. Minister gave an assurance that during the current year, as against the increase of seven per cent, production increase would exceed the target of nine per cent, but I am very much disappointed to find that it will be much less than seven per cent.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research recently conducted a study called *Middle of the Year Look at the Economy*, in which they have come to the conclusion that in the prevailing climate, industrial growth of eight to nine per cent during the current year is altogether unlikely. Dr. Gadgil, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, says that because of low production rates, neither in the private sector nor in the public sector is production looking up at the expected rate. So, he is also not hopeful. Similarly, the World Bank team which visited this country also says that industrial investment is still lagging behind.

This is an important subject and, therefore, I may be allowed a little time. I shall be as brief as possible.

This being the position, I want to know what steps the Government have taken or contemplate to take to increase industrial production to achieve the targeted growth.

18 hrs.

According to me the first reason for the slow progress is the numerous restrictions

[Shri S. R. Damani]

imposed by Government in the last two years, as a result of which new industries are not coming up. Firstly, the licensing policy is uncertain. Government decided that for investments upto Rs. 1 crore, no licence was necessary. But it did not yield any result because so many other drawbacks were there. How long are we to wait for getting increased production? Previously diversification was allowed, but now it has been restricted. Previously there was some freedom of expansion and that has also been restricted now. For exporting, so many conditions have been imposed which are very difficult to fulfil. Our industrial production will not pick up unless these things are removed. I was also a Member of the Monopolies Commission. We very strongly objected to certain restrictions like dominant undertakings, inter-connection of companies, etc. We said, all these are coming in the way of expansion and establishment of new industries.

One idea was thrown about conversion of loan into equity. But there was no clarification as to the nature of industries to which it will apply or the extent or percentage to which it will apply or under what conditions it will apply, like non-repayment etc. Only the idea was thrown without any clarification and the entrepreneurs are in doldrums. They do not know how this will affect them.

About licensing policy, the minister said that 1,500 applications were pending when he took over the portfolio. There must have been thousands of applications pending. We are importing tractors. There was one application from the public sector and three or four applications from private sector for manufacturing tractors. But no licence has been given. We are importing Rs. 200 crores worth of fertilisers. Many applications from the public and private sector are pending, but no decision has been taken so far. About paper, many applications are there for expansion which are pending. Applications from the public sector are also pending. The licensing policy has come in the way of setting up new plants in all these industries and also in regard to manufacture of scooters, chemicals and so many other items where we are in short supply, where we have got potentialities but they are not being used. We are still importing them at high prices. What action is the Government taking to clear all these things and increase production? If we cannot increase our production, our export targets will not be achieved. Our economy has received a set-back. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter very seriously and take remedial measures. During the last three years of the Fourth Plan, our industrial production should increase to 16 to 20 per cent to cover the gap. If that is not done, then our economy will get a set-back and the employment opportunities which we are expecting to create for our youngsters will not be there and it will create frustration and discontentment among the younger generation. Therefore, it is very essential that timely action is taken to increase the industrial production. All the unnecessary restrictions should be removed so that the entrepreneurs can come and establish industries wherever necessary in all fields.

In 1961-62 our industrial production was 11 per cent because of the encouragements given by our government. If we had continued those policies our industrial production would have increased considerably. You can see how industrial production is increasing in Japan every year; so also in other countries. They do not have the raw materials and still they are increasing their production. We have raw materials but because of our restrictive policies production is not coming up to our expectation.

I do not want to blame only the government and the officers. Members of Parliament are also equally to blame for this. Whenever a licence is given, immediately questions are asked here and sometimes motives are imputed. So, Ministers and officers are hesitant to take decisions. Therefore, unnecessary criticism should be avoided. At the same time, Government should remove all difficulties in the way of increased industrial production. I would conclude by requesting the hon. Minister to inform us of the remedial actions which they are going to take to increase production at a faster rate to cover the fall in production in the last few years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। संविधान की किस

धारा के अन्तर्गत आप कोरम पूरा करने की बात को स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप संविधान की धारा सौ उपधारा चार को देखें. . .

सभापति महोदय: आप माफ करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप किस नियम के अन्तर्गत मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? आप संविधान की धारा सौ उपधारा 4 देखें।

सभापति महोदय: बैलट में जिसका नाम होता है उसी को मैं एलाऊ करता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं वह बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं कोरम की बात कर रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय: कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्यों नहीं, किस नियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं?

सभापति महोदय: यह सब पार्टीज का फैसला है जिसमें आपकी पार्टी के लीडर भी थे। वे कह चुके हैं कि साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठ सकेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या संविधान के खिलाफ जाकर कोई नियम बन सकता है?

सभापति महोदय: आप अपने लीडर को कहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूं। मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कोरम।

सभापति महोदय: श्री झा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): चौथी योजना को शुरू हुए डेढ़ दो साल हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए क्या टारगेट रखे गए थे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के और अगर उनमें कमी आई है तो किन कारणों से आई है?

आज देश में एक तरह से इनवेस्टमेंट हालिडे मनाई जा रही है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि निजी पूंजी हड़ताल पर है, स्ट्राइक कर रही है। प्राइवेट कैपिटल जो है वह आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है, पीछे हट रहा है इनवेस्टमेंट करने के मामले में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है?

यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि निजी पूंजी बारगेनिंग कर रही है। लायसेंस की छूट जो इस समय एक करोड़ है उसको वह चाहती है कि पांच करोड़ कर दिया जाए। इस तरह से बारगेनिंग करके प्राइवेट सैक्टर अपनी हड़ताल को खत्म करना चाहता है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है? क्या इसके लिए उसने प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी प्रेशराइज़ नहीं किया है और क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सरकार को इसके बारे में लिखा नहीं है? यह बताया जाए कि क्या यह सही है या नहीं?

इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बुनियादी तौर पर देश में किस तरह से बढ़ेगा? अभी औद्योगिक उत्पादन मोटे तौर पर निजी क्षेत्र में है और 75 मोनोपोली हाउसिस के हाथ में है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन मोनोपोली हाउसिस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है और यदि सोच रही है तो कब वह इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to Members for raising this discussion on this very important subject even though my hon. friend, Shri Damani, has stated many things only to show that industrial growth has had a complete setback, there is no progress made and all the legislation which has been made in this connection is only harmful to industry.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I said, "restrictive", and not "harmful".

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Since there is very little time I would like to touch on the very important points which he has made.

When you have to view the industrial growth, you will have to view it in the short term sphere as well as in the long term sphere. In arriving at the weightages for the index, many of the experts have not taken into consideration the latest figures available. For instance, Shri Damani very well knows that a large percentage of weightage was decided for the textile industry some time in 1960; the same weightage is being given to the textile industry today and when the textile industry is in a poor state, that will definitely reflect on the industrial growth. . (*Interruption*). For various reasons the textile industry has suffered and that is reflected in the entire industrial production of this country.

Similarly, we have been hearing in this House and outside that the Government of India is very keen to encourage small-scale and medium-scale industries. Our policy is to see that monopoly is curbed and more and more number of people are allowed to come into the industrial field. Therefore, most of the work which has been done in the small-scale and medium-scale industries has not been fully taken into account in the index for assessing the growth of production in the country.

It is true that in the short-term production there is a shortfall in growth rate. We know that there is a short-fall. This has been pointed out not only by industrialists, experts and Members of Parliament but we also know it from the figures available with us. We have also stated that in 1966-67 the figures were really very depressing. In 1966 the production growth was—0.8, in 1967 it was—0.7, in 1968 it was 6.4 and in 1969 it was 7.1 which was very creditable. In 1970 there is a shortfall in growth rate in the first five months.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: सभापति महोदय, अगर आपने संविधान की धारा 100 के अनुसार कार्य नहीं करना है, तो आप उस धारा को संविधान से निकलवा दीजिए। मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है, लेकिन आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। इतिहास में आप का नाम रहेगा कि आपने संविधान का उल्लंघन किया है।

सभापति महोदय: रूल और धारायें तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन यहां उनके ख़िलाफ़ व्यवहार किया जाता है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: But there was an increase of 5 to 5½ per cent over the same period in 1969. As I have said already, the figures for small-scale industry and various other things were not taken into account.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इस समय सदन में केवल नौ सदस्य हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब केवल नौ सदस्यों के सामने भाषण दे रहे हैं। इतिहास में यह बात भी लिखी जायगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने सदन में केवल नौ सदस्यों के सामने भाषण दिया।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: One important point of Shri Damani was that because of various policies the industries have been restricted. On that point I would like to give the figures. After these decisions had been taken and even after the Monopolies Act was passed, out of 606 applications received from March to June, 504 applications have been analysed in order to find out to what extent these policies of the Government have really hampered the growth of industry. From the figures that I am going to quote you will agree that because of these progressive measures neither the small industries nor the big industries have suffered. 504 applications have been analysed. We have received 318 applications for below Rs. 1 crore projects. We have received 107 applications for projects between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores. We have received 79 applications for projects above Rs. 5 crores. Out of these 79 applications, 19 applications have been from larger houses. All these measures which have been adopted by the Government have not hampered or discouraged any of the industrialists, either big or medium or small, from coming forward and starting new ventures.

Then, he said about diversification, expansion and all that. Even about diversification, 25 per cent of the extra production can be had on the basis of the licensed capacity. These figures can very well be taken into consideration while assessing the production growth.

About tractors and other things, I do not have the time to make comments on all those things. All the applications received for tractors have been considered. About 12 applications have been considered and given licences. The assessment for the requirement of tractors depends upon the Agriculture Ministry and it is on the recommendation of the Agriculture Ministry that the Industry Ministry takes note of all the applications received. We have been giving more weightage to the applications received from the State sector.

There was one reason why the industries were not able to pick up after 1969. It was mostly because of the raw material shortage. Mainly it was because of the shortage of steel. For that also we have taken various steps. Most of the steel which is not produced in the country is also imported and the manufacturers who have committed themselves for export market are allowed to import all their raw material requirements from outside.

Various other measures have been taken. I think, on the whole, the steps which have been taken will improve the production growth and will also help both the public and private sector industries to come up to their full capacity. We have taken all steps to see that the public sector industries are fully geared up and all the unutilised capacity is utilised. There is also a lot of diversification allowed both for public and private sector industries. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Damani, need not be afraid and, I hope, with these steps that have been taken and with the cooperation of the industrialists and good relations with labour, there will be a good industrial production growth in the country.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 19, 1970/Kartika 28, 1892 (Saka).